

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Fashion forecast
A bright outlook for winter, with practical coats cut big and loose

Star wars
As science fiction becomes fact, can the arms race be halted?
Vietnam replayed
Were the casualty figures fiddled?

Talking Turkey
Stuart Jones reports from Istanbul on England's World Cup preparations

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition weekly £20,000 prize was shared by four winners yesterday. Mr Ernest Wragg, of Downend, Bristol; Mrs Barbara Page-Phillips, of Bangay, Suffolk; Mrs Nancy Butler, of Bowchapel, Salisbury; and Mrs Mary Howard, of Sevenoaks. Each receive £5,000. The daily £2,000 prize was won by Mr William Mann, of Chesham.

Cenotaph wreaths checked

Security at the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall was the most stringent ever, with even the wreaths checked for explosives, and everyone allowed within a hundred yards of the Royal Family being searched. Armed police scanned the crowd through binoculars. **Back Page**

MPs press for Ethiopia aid

Three British MPs intend to press the Government for long-term substantial aid for Ethiopia where they have just visited some of the worst-affected famine areas. **Page 8**

Ustinov fears

Speculation that Marshal Ustinov, the Defence Minister, had died, fuelled by the unexplained playing of solemn music on the radio, subsided when normality apparently returned to Moscow. **Page 5**

Merger intent

The Alliance and Leicester building societies will today announce plans to merge by the middle of next year, creating Britain's fourth largest building society. **Page 17**

Synod meeting

The Church of England's General Synod starts its autumn meeting tomorrow. Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, looks at how it works and what it will discuss. **Pages 4, 12**

Poland's title

The World Bridge Olympiad in Seattle ended with Poland winning the final against France, the 1980 champions. In the women's final, Britain lost to the US. **Page 8**

Day prisoners

The proposed day imprisonment sentence would be suitable for some drink-driving offenders and mothers, the Magistrates' Association says. **Page 3**

Hateley blow

Mark Hateley, the England footballer, injured his knee in an Italian league game and will be out of action for six weeks. He thus misses England's World Cup tie against Turkey on Wednesday. **Page 22**

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Letters: On Nicaragua, from Lord Kennet; Law of the Sea, from Mr M. B. F. Ranken; overseas aid, from Dr C. Elliott and others.

Leading articles: Ethiopia; Flick affair; Britons in Libya.

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A Jaruzelski opponent speaks out: stalemate on women priests; another Ulster initiative doomed to failure; Spectrum: Reagan's contingency plans for a space-age war. **Monday Page: a has la difference**

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Lawson to offer tax cuts and optimism to MPs

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor's autumn economic statement, to be presented to the Commons this afternoon, will be optimistic in tone.

Mr Nigel Lawson is also expected to announce room for tax cuts in the Budget - but they will be smaller than originally planned.

The Chancellor will argue that public expenditure is still firmly under control; that the economy will grow strongly next year and that the rate of inflation is still heading downwards.

But the Treasury has been forced to concede a higher public expenditure total, £132b against £131.6b reserve for contingencies.

The target for 1985/86 planned in February 1983 was £132.3b.

The main increases over other plans will be social security and local authority spending. External financing limits for nationalised industries will be reassessed in the light of the miners' strike, and the changes in corporation tax and capital allowances announced in the last Budget.

For consumers, the statement's main impact will be on fuel prices, prescription charges and water rates. Gas and electricity prices are set to increase by just under 5 per cent next year, prescription charges 20p, to £1.80, and water rates by an average of 12 per cent.

National Insurance contributions, however, are unlikely

to be raised. Although unemployment has risen faster than the Government assumed, which would normally argue for an increase in employees' national insurance contributions, the growth in wages has also exceeded official forecasts.

The national insurance remains in balance, and the only action from the Chancellor will be to raise earnings limits in line with inflation from £34 per week at the lower end and £250 at the upper.

The "implied fiscal adjustment", or tax cuts figure for March, is likely to be reduced to £1bn to £1.5bn, from the £2bn contained in current plans.

The main element of the Treasury's public expenditure targets new economic forecast, which will accompany the statement, will be a significant rebound in economic activity from the effects of the miners' strike.

In common with private forecasters, the Treasury will assume that the strike is over by the end of 1984. The economy will be forecast to grow by about 3 per cent in 1985, compared with about 2.5 per cent in 1984.

Inflation is likely to be forecast at about 4.5 per cent in 1985, compared with a probable average of 4.8 per cent this year. That should read 4 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985.

However, Mr Lawson will give a warning that the rise in wages remains too high.

The balance of payments, again affected by the miners' strike, will be forecast to bounce back from a deficit of about £1bn this year, to a surplus of £1bn in 1985.

The public sector borrowing requirement will be set at £7bn for next year, as in existing plans, from £8.5bn in 1984/85.

Autumn statements, second only to the Budget in the economic calendar, are gradually taking on the appearance of a "green" Budget. This year, in view of the likely announcement of a further shift from income to expenditure taxes in the Budget, the Treasury may provide simulations of the effects of extending value-added tax.

Julian Haviland writes: MPs are unlikely to be told what cuts there will be in overseas aid programme and other parts of the Foreign Office budget.

Total provision in cash terms for 1985-86 on overseas aid and services is to be unchanged, at £2,500m, from the figure projected in last February's public expenditure White Paper. But some cuts in programmes are inevitable because of the high rate of inflation in the cost of goods and services overseas and the reduced buying power of sterling.

Last night no decisions had been made by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Continued on back page, col 4

Bus fleets wait to take miners back

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board is mounting a concerted effort today to accelerate the return to work, with area managements laying on fleets of buses to take miners through picket lines.

The board is anxious to maintain last week's momentum, when a record 2,300 strikers went back, although there is considerable scepticism on both sides of the industry and in Whitehall over claims that the strike is crumbling.

Senior TUC figures and coal board officials are pessimistic about the prospects for any new initiative for a re-opening of negotiations and appear reconciled to the strike, which today enters its 36th week, going on well into the New Year.

Although NCB officials are dampening expectations of a much larger return to work this week, it is clear that pit managers and area directors last week set in train a major propaganda campaign which they are hoping will now bear fruit.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that the future of the coal industry depended on a quick return to work.

In Yorkshire, area officials claim that around 1,000 striking miners have told the board they want to get back to work, while buses are being laid on to take miners into all of the 28 south Wales collieries. In Scotland, local managers are hoping to increase the number of miners

working, now 470 out of a total of 12,000.

Overall, last week's drift back appeared to be faltering, with the exception of the north Derbyshire coalfield, where numbers returning were fairly consistent. According to coal board figures 50,062 miners, or 28.4 per cent of the country's 176,000 miners were at work at the end of the week. NUM officials dispute this and said that only 10 per cent of the union's membership was working.

"Government shuns courts" 2
"Striker who went back" 2
"Fierce law" 12

All parties are waiting to see the scale of the return to work by Monday next, which is the deadline for returning miners to be able to earn up to £1,200 gross in wages, allowances and bonus payments before Christmas.

Meanwhile the NUM leadership continues its tour of the country addressing packed rallies in major centres, with the latest meeting in Newcastle last night.

The High Court in London will be the scene today for attempts by working miners from several parts of the country to seek injunctions preventing union officials from spending union funds on unlawful picketing.

Large quantities of other military equipment

Is cargo has added to a growing list of sophisticated weaponry, including helicopters and missiles which Nicaragua has received from Soviet block countries in recent weeks.

While conceding that most of this equipment is defensive, US officials feel that Nicaragua's possession of such quantities of armaments could upset the balance of power.

The crisis has served the administration in two ways. It has enabled the United States to send a clear signal to Nicaragua and the Soviet Union that it will not stand and watch the Sandinista Govern-

Austin says jobs and pay at risk

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Austin Rover management has given a warning in a letter due to arrive today at the homes of more than 20,000 strikers that unless there is a return the company will consider cutting the pay offer, and in turn closing plants with consequent job losses.

The hard-line letter from the company's four operations managers at the Cowley and Longbridge plants will drop through letterboxes at the start of the second week of the strike during which Austin Rover will return to the High Court to seek contempt of court proceedings against six unions which are defying injunctions ordering them to hold ballots.

The management will also decide today whether to appeal against the private High Court ruling on Thursday that the downing of the strike by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers was sufficient to remove responsibility from the union nationally.

The letter to more than 20,000 of the 28,000 workforce, which Austin Rover reports are still on strike, says: "This strike will not force the company to improve its offer and you should be in no doubt that if the strike continues we shall be forced to face up to a painful decision which would lead to a

Continued on back page, col 2

Nicaragua given no respite

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The latest war of words between Washington and Managua subsided over the weekend after US officials conceded that Nicaragua had not after all received a consignment of MIG fighters from the Soviet Union.

However, US officials emphasized yesterday that the Reagan administration would continue to intensify diplomatic and military pressure on the left-wing Nicaraguan government.

Although the Soviet cargo ship the arrival of which at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto last week triggered off the latest crisis, was not carrying advanced aircraft, it has unloaded

ment accumulate an arsenal of sophisticated weaponry.

NEW YORK: Nicaragua was seeking over the weekend to mount international pressure on the United States at the UN Security Council.

In taking its complaint claiming that the United States was preparing to invade to the council, Nicaragua is hoping to persuade America's allies to intercede on Nicaragua's behalf.

Nicaragua officials firmly believe that the United States would have staged an invasion several times over by now if it had not been for strong international protests.

Ortega reaction, page 6

Letters, page 13

India impressed by Rajiv's dignity and leadership

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi took a flight to the roof of the world yesterday, and above the serene majesty scattered his mother's ashes into the snow.

As he did so, and as he contemplated the end of the period of mourning which will come today, he can feel some mild satisfaction at the way he has been able to take command of the country.

The appalling festival of mindless cruelty inflicted on the Sikhs has died away, and there has so far been no sign of a backlash against Hindus in

the Sikh majority state of Punjab.

The Prime Minister moved swiftly to bring the Army into action, and has already cleared out those officers responsible for the dire dereliction of the Delhi police. The Lieutenant Governor responsible for the administration of the union territory of Delhi police chief, Mr S C Tandon, was dispatched. His transfer and replacement were reported yesterday.

The director and deputy director of the country's intelligence bureau were sacked, and the entire security staff surrounding the Prime Minister

disbanded. Their places have been taken by tough re-bettered para-commandos.

The new Prime Minister has also won praise for his determination to get to the bottom of reports that functionaries and legislators of his party, Congress (I), instigated or were involved in the violence of last week. In seeking to clear his party's name he has taken a stand contradicting what some other leaders have said in the past few days, and what many people expected.

The Tribune, an English language newspaper, published in Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab, noted approvingly:



Igor Rykhov followed by Oleg Khlan on their way to the Aeroflot flight to Leningrad yesterday.

Russian deserters fly back to an uncertain future

By Richard Dowden

The two Russian soldiers who deserted in Afghanistan and were brought to Britain earlier this year, returned to the Soviet Union yesterday leaving their sponsors and the Russian exile community fearing for their safety and mystified about their motives.

In an extraordinarily open and confident move the Soviet Embassy allowed British officials to interview the men before they left, though, at the soldier's request, the Russian consul was present.

The two men, Mr Igor Rykhov, aged 22, and Mr Oleg Khlan, aged 21, left just after 2

London said that they had never settled here. They had arrived in June, having been captured by Afghan guerrillas after deserting from the Russian army the previous July. Mr Khlan was already a drug addict and both men were given opium by their captors.

After a week in the Charter private drug clinic in Chelsea, they moved to the Oxfordshire home of a Russian exile. Then they came back to London to the Action home of Ukrainian couple, Mr and Mrs Bondarenko. But, although cured of drug addiction, the men drank heavily, as much as a bottle of vodka a day, according to a close friend, and were receiving regular psychiatric treatment.

They got odd jobs decorating but never began to master English and applied to go to Canada which refused them entry because of their involvement with drugs but an application to go to the United States was being favourably considered.

They frequented the Balalaika restaurant in Richmond which is a favourite haunt of Eastern European diplomats and apparently found that their bills were paid there. A few weeks ago they met someone understood to be connected to the Soviet Embassy. He lived in Notting Hill Gate and succeeded in winning their confidence.

When Mrs Svetlana Peters, Stalin's daughter, returned to the Soviet Union with her citizenship restored last week, Mr Rykhov and Mr Khlan were reported to have said to Mrs Bondarenko that if Mrs Peters could go back with impunity they might be well-treated as well.

On Thursday morning Mr Rykhov received a letter from his wife and a picture of their three-year-old daughter he has never seen. He is reported to have burst into tears and both spent the day talking about their families. They contacted the man they had met in the Balalaika restaurant and last Friday got up early and left the house before 9.15 am.

Mrs Bondarenko is reported to have said "You shouldn't contact that man without telling your friends." But they had said "No, it's all right, we are coming back."

Diary, page 12

Lord Bethell: Sponsored the two men

pm for Leningrad on a flight which had been delayed for an hour for them. They were escorted to the plane by Soviet officials but the Embassy said none accompanied them on the flight.

Earlier the Foreign Office arranged for the men to be interviewed by British officials and the Home Office issued a statement saying that it was satisfied the two men were returning to the Soviet Union of their own free will, although in theory they face the death penalty for desertion.

But Lord Bethell, Conservative Member of the European Parliament for London North-West, who sponsored the two men to come to Britain, said that they were "victims of moral blackmail".

He said that the Soviet authorities had played on their homesickness by arranging for letters and photographs to be sent from their families.

Russian exiles who knew Mr Rykhov and Mr Khlan in

Dublin fury over stalling charge on bomb suspect

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Dublin Government was last night furious over leaks from London that its authorities were stalling in attempts to detain a woman named by Scotland Yard as an alleged Provisional IRA bomber.

The extreme anger of the republic's coalition brought urgent telephone consultations between the British and Irish attorneys general resulting in a five-point rebuttal of a report in *The Sunday Times* described in Dublin as "vicious and slanted".

Sir Michael, who was described as "raging" over the report, issued his statement after it was made clear that unless it was forthcoming, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, would "go public" on the affair.

Sir Michael's statement was welcomed by the Irish Government and is regarded as a complete vindication of the Irish police force and authorities.

The swift reaction by both Governments appears to have headed off a controversy between the two countries but the report was being described as "irresponsible in the extreme" and "the most scandalous" for some time, particularly as it is understood no warrant has been received for the extradition of the other suspect, John Downey, who is allegedly wanted in connexion with the Hyde Park and Regent's Park bombings.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her senior colleagues were not disguising their anger at the report, with sources claiming it had damaged the process of justice. In Dublin police were blaming Scotland Yard for blundering by leaking the name of Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, aged 26, unemployed, who is wanted in connexion with five bomb attacks in London during 1981. The police were last night hunting for the Belfast woman who has disappeared from a council house on an estate in the border town of Dundalk, co Louth.

Although the report in *The Sunday Times* has not harmed

relations between the two countries, it has raised suspicions in the republic that attempts are deliberately being made to damage the Anglo-Irish process before a summit meeting later this month.

Another theory is that someone is trying to shift public attention away from Scotland Yard in the wake of the Brighton bombing and put the blame on the Irish security forces and their alleged reluctance to help British authorities. But in Dublin it was being pointed out that for any one to be extradited to Britain, there must be a prima facie case and that there is no extradition for questioning alone.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition, criticized recent extraditions from the republic to Northern Ireland, saying that the police and courts there had been totally discredited. Any attempt to extradite a person from the republic would probably take up to a year as the case would go to the High Court and possibly finally the Supreme Court.

The Sunday Times report said Miss Glenholmes was an alleged Provisional IRA bomber but the republic's police force had refused to arrest another terror suspect, that a warrant for Miss Glenholmes' arrest and extradition had been found by the Dublin authorities to have an "error" in it and that the Irish seemed to be stalling.

It is understood in Dublin that the mistake may have been the spelling of her name but in his statement Sir Michael denied the republic's police had refused to arrest the other suspect and said the warrant for the extradition of Miss Glenholmes had gone to Dublin last Wednesday after negotiations and that the process took time because it was important there were no loopholes.

He added that suggestions that there was undue delay by the Irish were without foundation and that implied politeness and that implied politeness.

Continued on back page, col 5

Police killing of woman aged 67 causes outcry

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Eleanor Bumpurs, a fat, sick old woman of 67, was behind with her rent and the New York Housing Authority ordered her out.

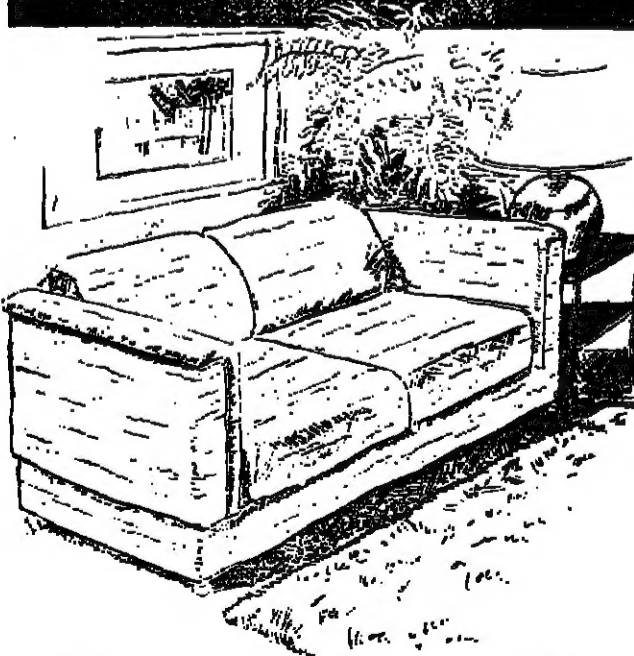
In went the police, six men specially trained to deal with difficult cases. Two of them punched a hole in her door and four went in with riot shields, gas masks, bulletproof vests, teargas and a restraining device, like a large pitchfork, to pin Mrs Bumpurs to the wall. One had a

shotgun, picked up a kitchen knife and, according to the police, lunged her twice with the shotgun.

The death of Mrs Bumpurs, who was black, has raised a furious outcry, especially in the Bronx, where she lived. A grand jury is investigating the killing.

The police say that what happened was "within department guidelines". These were established five years ago after five policemen fired 21 bullets into a deranged man who was waving a pair of scissors.

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Punjab peace, page 4

Government accused of shunning courts to force pit confrontation

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Unpublished documents compiled by senior church leaders in Wales claim that the Government has refused to use its own legislation in the miners' dispute because it expects to gain a greater prize by direct confrontation.

The documents formed the basis of a report submitted to the Council of Churches for Wales by its industrial committee, which claims that government policies are leading Britain down the road of "anarchy". It continues: "The menace is that of continued social division, sustained by growing authoritarianism and threats to democracy and civil liberties."

When it met last month, the council adopted most of the

points made in the documents which indicate that most church leaders in the principality support the miners' union in its dispute with the National Coal Board.

The document states that many interests are trying to exploit the opportunity which the dispute gives them to further their own cause.

"The Government itself is doing this: starting from the overt position that the power of the unions must be curtailed, and then passing legislation to this effect, it has nevertheless preferred to exercise a more covert influence on the dispute while purporting to distance itself from it."

The industrial committee's original draft document says that the Government's decision not to use its own industrial legislation indicates a dangerous and deliberate elevation of industrial disputes into matters of political principle.

The document, highlighted

by HTV's *Wales This Week* programme, states that the argument for the secret ballot has been distorted.

"It is no longer a strategy for the defeat of corruption but has been cast as the symbol of democracy - by some of the least democratic elements in society."

The document says there is no doubt that as the dispute continues the exercise of political power is becoming the central issue for both Government and union and the crucial debate about energy resources and future levels of consumption is being forgotten.

"As we believe the Government's commitment to nuclear power is a direct consequence of the reliance on nuclear weapons, we find we have returned to the most dangerous trend of all. Who will argue, if the miners are smashed, the case for conservation and for the equitable distribution of world resources?"

How Nato avoids risk of 'own goals'

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

After a decade of study and anguish, Nato is about to commit itself to spending hundreds of millions of pounds on an electronic age equivalent to the traditional infantryman's challenge: Halt, Who goes there, friend or foe?

When applied to air warfare, one of its primary purposes would be to remove the present danger of air defences shooting down friendly aircraft.

As weapon speeds and range increase it becomes increasingly important to have a foolproof identification, friend or foe (IFF) system.

That applies in principle to land, sea, and air warfare, but the problem is particularly acute in the air where aircraft may approach each other at combined speeds of more than 1,000mph, and where missiles are fired at ranges of more than 100 miles.

In warfare a decision to fire would have to be taken within seconds, and an instant identification system is needed to avoid the risk of shooting down friendly aircraft.

There are many elements that assist in the confident identification of friendly aircraft. Those include radar surveillance, advance knowledge of flight plans, and the use of designated air corridors. But in the confusion of warfare a direct interrogation system that in effect asked "Are you friendly?" would be an absolute necessity.

The present Nato system, the Mark X, has been in use for 30 years, and although it has been updated, it has been recognized as being inadequate for at least the past 10 years.

The problem is that the present system has many inadequacies which include the fact that it can be readily jammed or spoofed by an enemy, and its use can interfere with civil aircraft systems.

The urgency required for an effective new system was made clear in the Commons on June 19 by Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall South.

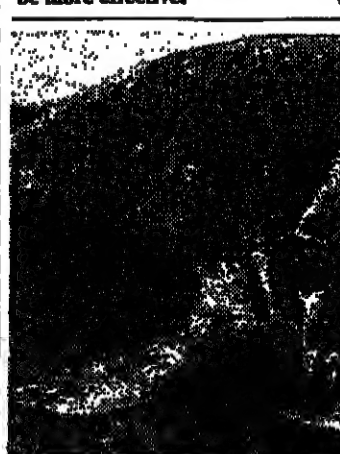
He said: "In a recent RAF exercise, many paper casualties, which could have been real casualties, were shot down. The number of planes shot down was unacceptably high, and a large number of them were shot down by our own side." That statement has not been challenged by the RAF.

Until two years ago it seemed that Nato would settle on a new system developed in Europe which utilized higher radio frequency bands than the existing system. But the United States then announced a European dismay that the new system would be too expensive.

Instead it put forward its own proposal, the Mark XV, that would use the same frequency band as the existing Mark X, but incorporated very advanced technology.

That caused much bitterness and suspicion that it was simply a ruse to gain business for the US. With West Germany, Britain, and others strongly backing the European system, an 18-month study was set up to assess the merits of the two systems. That study is almost complete.

Although Britain still backs the European system, there are indications that it believes the studies will show that the American scheme, possibly with some modifications, will be more effective.



Sealed with a fish: This grey seal pup has a unusual problem because it dislikes fish. Staff at the RSPCA's wildlife unit at West Hatch, near Taunton, Somerset, have to force feed him with herring and mackerel to save him from starving.

The three-week-old pup, nicknamed Ron, was found



High profile security: One of the many police officers at the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph yesterday. Report, back page (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Privatized security 'endangers Whitehall'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The privatization of security services in Whitehall has prompted new fears about lax security.

Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour spokesman on the Civil Service, has disclosed in a letter to the Prime Minister that contract cleaners at the Home Office have been using false names - even after questions had been raised in the Commons.

Dr McDonald wrote: "I understand that companies will be asked to vet their own employees. These security firms have a high turnover of staff subject to low pay and poor conditions of employment. Many are characterized by inadequate training."

"Furthermore, it is left to the firms to supply a list of the names of staff on guard in a government department. Those who report for duty simply give the names that the security firm has submitted."

"Even with more stringent vetting procedures than those currently in use, it is doubtful that private security firms can provide the same level of security as permanent employees in the Civil Service."

Security at the Inland Revenue sorting office at Kew has been privatized. The main entrance was unattended for five weeks - even after questions had been raised in the Commons.

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Mr George Wilson, director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, said: "The code is one step forward. It is educational, but I think you need legislation to back it up. You can't do it all by an educational campaign."

Mr Peter Large, chairman of the Association of Disabled Professionals said: "It is a bit of an apologetic approach towards employing disabled people. I would much prefer to see firm statutory requirements."

Doubts on code for disabled

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A code of practice aimed at persuading employers to take on more disabled workers will be launched by the Prime Minister this week.

Mrs Thatcher's decision to promote the new document, which has taken two years to prepare, will be presented by Downing Street officials as another example of the Government's "caring" attitude to the disadvantaged.

But with 50,000 copies due to be distributed to companies throughout the country, there is already considerable concern and anxiety among some organizations representing the disabled about its potential ineffectiveness.

Some officials even fear it could lead to an entirely voluntary approach towards employing the disabled, with the eventual scrapping of the existing statutory "quota" scheme which imposes a duty on most employers to hire disabled staff.

It provides a reminder of the statutory obligations on firms, including the 3 per cent disabled quota for companies with more than 20 employees.

But most of the code's 35 pages are devoted to information and good practices towards the disabled.

It emphasizes that disabled workers, far from being a

liability, usually have the same skills as able-bodied colleagues, and often have added advantages, such as being more conscientious.

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Former MP quits Labour over 'spying'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A former Labour MP yesterday resigned from the party on the ground that he had been asked by the leadership to spy on members of the health authority in Islington, London, of which he is chairman.

Mr Eric Moonman, Labour MP for Billericay from 1966-70 and for Basildon from 1974-79, said that Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's principal spokesman on health, had sent him forms on which to state the age, sex, occupation, voting habits and behaviour of the 16 members of the authority.

He said he regarded this as Stalinism. "It is totally irresponsible to spy on fellow members of an authority. It is disgraceful." He did not know the political views of many members of the authority, and those were irrelevant to most of their work.

Mr Meacher said Mr Moonman had misunderstood the purpose, which was to discover information about the political balance of health authorities where their role had been political. The public was entitled to know that, but the information, which he supposed was known to ministers, had been withheld by them when questioned in the Commons.

Mr Meacher said he believed that the Government, by appointing sympathizers, now had a majority on every regional health authority and most district authorities where the political balance was crucial in the campaign to privatize parts of the National Health Service.

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2,000 visitors at crematorium open day

About 2,000 visitors toured Scunthorpe's municipal crematorium, which is celebrating 20 years in business at the weekend.

Three guides took relays of visitors on 40-minute conducted tours against a background of piped music by Richard Claydeman.

Before they examined the bone crushers and ovens normally heated to 1,000°F, which take 75 minutes to burn an average-sized corpse, they were given explanatory leaflets.

The chairman of the council health committee, Mrs Betty Martin, said: "People are curious about what happens in a crematorium and we have been able to allay their fears by showing them. Everyone was delighted with what they saw."

Sale Room Interest in Japanese art wanes

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The message from weekend auctions in New York was that American collectors are just not interested in Japanese art.

Sotheby's held a three-session sale of Japanese prints and works of art and was left with 26 per cent unsold. In two of the sessions nearly half the cash out turn represented unsold lots, but the third did much better. It included a group of landscape prints by Hiroshige that were well competed for.

A fine impression of his "monkey bridge in Koshu province", a moonlit scene of a little wooden bridge crossing a gorge, went for \$29,700 (estimate \$20,000-\$30,000) or \$23,076. His album of 55 landscape prints, known as the "Upright Tokaido", sold for \$27,500 (estimate \$20,000-\$30,000) or \$21,367.

In contrast, the Sotheby's sale of Western prints, which ran for four sessions, demonstrated a strong Japanese interest in the great masters of the early twentieth century. Nearly all the top prices were paid by Japanese dealers, including \$53,900 (estimate \$30,000-\$60,000) or \$41,880 for Picasso's 1958 linocut "Buste de Femme d'Après Cézanne".

\$46,750 (estimate \$34,000-\$38,000) or \$36,324 for a 1967 portfolio of Chagall lithographs entitled "Nice et la Côte d'Azur", and \$40,700 or \$31,623 each for Matisse's "Persane" of 1929 (estimate \$25,000-\$28,000) and Roualt's 1928 "Cirque de l'Étoile Filante" (estimate \$30,000-\$35,000).

The two-day sale was also well supported by American buyers and totalled \$2.4m, with 12 per cent left unsold.

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Livingstone tipped to dominate Labour

Mr Ken Livingstone, the leader of the Greater London Council, is likely to have the Labour movement under his thumb in 10 years' time, Mr Brian Walden, the political journalist and former Labour MP, writes in a new monthly magazine, *Options for Men*, published today.

Mr Walden describes Mr Livingstone as "a politician of great importance and high intelligence" whose attitudes "embody everything that Labour has become". Those attitudes he expresses "clearly, with the added relish of great wit".

Another Labour name to conjure with in Mr Walden's view is the "strikingly handsome" Dr John Cunningham, shadow Secretary of State for the Environment, and possibly the next leader of the Labour Party.

Mr John Moore, Conservative MP for Croydon Central and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, similarly has "future Tory leader" written all over him, Mr Walden says.

The article inaugurates a series in which the magazine asks a guest columnist to pick men who will be "the heroes of the decade".

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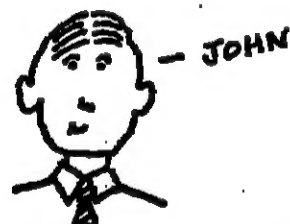
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WHAT DOES THE WORD JANNEAU MEAN?



A. It's the diminutive of John?

Janneau where the nearest pub is?



B. It's a contraction of do you know?



C. It's a water proof cover for a Breton jauntying car?

ANSWER:

Don't know? Say the word to your wine merchant and drink in the meaning.

JANNEAU
Very old Armagnac Brandy

Times' use of picture is upheld

The *Times* was entitled to publish a photograph of Mr Arthur Scargill greeting striking miners, although his pose was likely to link him with the idea of authoritarian leadership, the Press Council says today.

The council rejected a complaint by Mr Owen Davies, of Garden Court, Middle Temple, central London, that the newspaper improperly published a photograph which was likely to associate Mr Scargill with nazism or fascism in readers' minds.

The caption said: "Mr Arthur Scargill giving a greeting at the pitmen's protest in Mansfield yesterday" alongside a report by the labour editor, Paul Routledge. Mr Davies protested to the editor and the council and asked why the newspaper printed a picture in which Mr Scargill appeared to be giving a Nazi salute.

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor, replied that the picture was accurate and in his view could not be misleading. He said it was an actual photograph of a news event, and was used in the normal way.

The Press Council's adjudication was.

This was an unusual and striking topical news picture of Mr Scargill which *The Times* published without making significant comment on it, or capital of it, in the caption.

The newspaper was entitled to publish the photograph as it did even though the pose was likely to link Mr Scargill with the idea of authoritarian leadership in the minds of those who saw it.

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Day prison suggested for drink drivers and women with children

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The proposed new sentence of day imprisonment could be imposed on certain drink-driving offenders who serve short sentences in police cells, the Magistrates' Association says.

The new sentence might also be particularly useful for women with children or other dependants at home, and for fine defaulters, the association says in its response to the Green Paper on intermittent custody.

But it emphasizes that only offenders sentenced to custody

should be considered for day imprisonment. The penalty should not be used if a non-custodial sentence might have been possible.

Weekend imprisonment, where the sentence would involve a number of specified weekends, could be useful for offenders with a good base in the community, including a stable job, the association says.

"Serious motoring offenders and defendants of previously good behaviour who had

committed non-violent crimes for whom the loss of employment attendant on full imprisonment would impose an excessively harsh punishment, might be deemed suitable for such a disposal."

The magistrates welcome the prospect of the new penalty which they say will enable an offender to retain links with the community while imposing "an unpleasant curtailment of his leisure time". It would not be suitable for the unemployed.

The offender's time must be strictly controlled, the association says, because there is a danger that when such a penalty is used the public will think he has been let off too lightly.

In a separate paper in response to new guidelines on police cautioning, the magistrates emphasize the importance of consistency.

The association issues a warning against the use of cautioning by police where a prosecution would not be possible. "An adult or child will have had an entry made in their criminal record without the protection offered by law in the form of a court hearing where the strength of the evidence is tested."

The association says that cautioning should be used only in cases where the offender has clearly and unambiguously admitted the offence. Police must take the greatest care to ensure that admissions are not equivocal, nor made to get the matter over with quickly.

MPs oppose curb on new hostels for ex-offenders

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The fight against crime will be hindered by the Government's decision not to finance new hostels for former prisoners after March, 1985, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, has told the Home Secretary.

About 14,000 proposed new hostels will go, hampering efforts to steer former offenders to a law-abiding life, he has told Mr Leo Brittan in a letter. Homelessness is often associated with crime.

Two-thirds of people in after-care hostels are on parole or probation. That relieves pressure on prisons by making probation a realistic alternative to custody for homeless offenders and by making parole

possible for offenders who would otherwise not receive it.

A new prison place costs £37,000 in capital finance and more than £1,000 a year in running costs. In comparison, a hostel place costs the Home Office nothing in capital expenditure and £1,000 a year in revenue finance, Mr Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North, says.

The Home Office finances more than 300 hostels run by voluntary organizations which provide about 3,800 places for former prisoners and other homeless offenders. The Home Secretary has announced that the Home Office would not finance any new hostel places after this financial year, during which 600 new places will come into use.

Traditional pub games returning

Space games are on their way out and "real" public house games, such as dominoes, skittles, cribbage and shove ha'penny, are returning to pubs, according to *The Good Pub Guide*.

"Too much competition from the games available for playing on home computers is killing off space games in pubs and the old traditional games, such as shut-the-box, Aunt Sally and quoits, are returning," Alisdair Aird, editor of the guide which is published today by the Consumers' Association, says.

Britain's two best public houses, it says, are the Yew Tree, Caudon, Staffordshire, and the White Horse, near Petersfield, Hants, "neither of which could be improved upon".

Beer prices in the past year have risen by 9 per cent to 10 per cent, partly due to the 2p duty increase in the 1984 Budget.

"The grave differences in beer prices in the cheapest area, the North-west, and the most expensive, London, cannot be accounted for by the usual pub excuse that rent, wages and so forth are more expensive in the South-east," Mr Aird said.

The Good Pub Guide 1985, (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95).

Ignorant wine bar staff criticized

Wine bar staff are ill-informed about the wine they serve and wine bar lists are often utterly uninformative, according to the *Which Wine Circle 1985*, published today.

"Many wine bar managers, when asked for basic details, were stumped even when they stocked a simple list of a couple of dozen wines," Kathryn McWhirter, editor of the Consumers' Association said, which covers 300 establishments. Sixty-six are given awards.

Wine consumption is increasing annually and wine drinkers, who outnumber beer drinkers, are rapidly learning more about wine, she said. "Wine bar staff

should be ahead of the wine drinkers, helping them, but instead it is so often the blind leading the partially sighted."

"It wouldn't take very long for the staff to be trained in a few basics, such as what particular wines taste like, what to offer as an alternative and what region a wine comes from. The solution is to provide a detailed wine list, to which staff, as well as customers, can refer," she said.

Wine bar food is also criticized, although it is considered "better on the whole" than food in public houses. *The Which? Wine Guide 1985*, (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95).

Sparkling gooseberries

Britain's first commercial sparkling wine to be made strictly by the champagne method is being launched this week - made from gooseberries.

Mr Hugh Rock, whose winery is based at Twyford, Berkshire, has produced 100 cases of the wine. Secondary fermentation takes place in the bottle, which is turned regularly by hand to dislodge the sediment. After the sediment has been removed, a small amount of brandy is added

before re-corking to produce a dry but quite strong wine.

Mr Rock's wine-making began in 1981 a back garden in the shadow of Hammersmith Town Hall, London.

By early 1983 demand for his traditional country wines forced him to move to London Park Farm, Twyford. He set up Rock's Country Wine.

Production capacity has been increased to 60,000 litres a year but the sparkling gooseberry, which takes 18 months to produce, is still his top wine.

Computer pictures help deaf pupils to read

A picture language has been developed by researchers in Bristol to help deaf children to read by computer.

Dr Bernard Chapman, of Bristol University's department of education, has developed the computer program in a three-year research project. It will be tested in Avon schools for children who are deaf or who have educational difficulties.

In the program most English words are replaced by pictures of horses, dogs, windows or doors. For example, animated figures depict verbs such as running, jumping, eating or drinking. Computer graphics also incorporate some well known deaf sign-language features.

Dr Chapman said the program aimed to teach deaf children to recognize the word shapes through pictorial language. "Words and phrases can be built up in the correct English syntax in this way until the children can be involved

in question-and-answer sequences."

The project was funded by the Microelectronic Education Programme. But further cash is needed to improve the system's vocabulary and to develop an interactive system where deaf children can "talk" to each other through computer keyboards.

Specialists stay
Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is expected to reject an advisory committee's proposal that mandatory specialist qualifications for teachers of deaf and blind children should be abolished.

He told the British Association of Teachers of the Deaf in London on Saturday that there had been more letters of protest on the issue than on any other since he became minister.

Yesterday the organizations representing Britain's deaf and blind children welcomed his expected decision.

Reversing alarms to be legal

The use of a warning sound device to indicate a driver's intention of reversing is to be legalized by the Department of Transport next year for vehicles weighing more than three and a half tonnes.

Already some lorries have reversing warning alarm signals the department says, but they are illegal at present.

The department intends to introduce legislation early in the new year so that the warning will be permissible although not compulsory. But the department will insist that the device's sound is different to that used at pedestrian crossings.

The Transport and Road Research Laboratory has given the following figures for 1982 of reversing vehicles involved in accidents in which someone was hurt: light goods vehicles, 419; rigid heavy goods vehicles, 218; articulated, 58; buses and coaches 51; cars 2,373.

Newt colonies facing destruction

By Tony Samstag

The largest known British populations of the declining great crested newt are under threat and their fate may be sealed by this week if negotiations fail, according to the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society.

The negotiations have been held with a big multinational company, to dissuade it from filling in two chalk pits in north Kent, thought to contain about 3,000 creatures each. So concerned are the society and the British Herpetological Society with the plight of the newt that they are to raise the issue at next month's meeting in Strasbourg, which sets the standards for European wildlife conservation.

The species is protected under both the convention and the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. It is the rarest of the three British newts and was once widespread through Western Europe. It is especially significant as an "indicator species", in that its presence indicates the relative health of a pond and its surrounding habitats.

In some parts of Britain 95 per cent of such habitats have been lost in the past century, according to Mr Tom Langton, a research ecologist with the society, among them the most ancient and therefore richest in species.

Since the Act theoretically strengthened the protection of the species, dozens of sites have been filled in and thousands of

great crested newts have been buried alive, Mr Langton said. He has compiled a list of those sites to present to the meeting in Strasbourg. He said the Nature Conservancy Council was involved in the Kent negotiations, but there was doubt whether it would be able to move in time to protect the chalk pits. In previous disputes involving the great crested newt, the NCC had issued licences to remove the creatures - almost always, Mr Langton said, to sites that were less suitable.

The Nature Conservancy Council said last week that the species, while declining, was still numerous. With 10,000 breeding sites in Britain, 1,000 were likely to be under threat at any one time.



String pulling: Zoe Brooks (above left), administrator, and Honor Palmer (right and below), education officer. (Photographs: Henry Kerr).



Puppets' growing pains: The Puppet Centre, which has outgrown its premises in Battersea, south London, appealed for £250,000 yesterday to finance a move to a larger building in Covent Garden.

The 10-year-old centre has set its sights on three floors of an empty building owned by the Greater London Council, the Royal Victoria Club, formerly a casino. But the council was £46,000 a year rent.

Mrs Penny Francis, co-founder of the centre and general secretary of The Puppet Centre Trust said: "That is a commercial rent. The centre should have to pay only a peppercorn rent because it provides public service."

The centre organizes workshops and courses in making and operating puppets. Next year, it hopes to arrange master classes with international puppeteers.

It also has a collection of puppets, archives and about 1,500 books dating from 1900. New space is needed for studio for performances, a permanent international exhibition and a proper library.

Council estate sold with tenants

FOR SALE: hard to let council estate, half empty, partly vandalized, existing tenants.

That does not sound an attractive proposition for a potential buyer, nor was the sale notices issued by Oldham Borough Council phrased in those words. It does, however, described the Strinesdale estate on the outskirts of Oldham and looking on to the Pennines, and the result of the advertisement was about 80 inquiries (Christopher Warman writes).

The outcome of the decision by the Labour council to try to sell an estate it had no finance to improve is the first sale in the country of an entire council estate, complete with tenants, and Department of the Environment approval was required.

The estate was finally sold to the Leeds-based Irwin construction group earlier this year, and as the three-year project to complete the transformation of the estate gets under way, the Government has signalled its approval by visits from Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, and Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, for the Department of the Environment.

Strinesdale estate has quickly been renamed Pennine Meadows, and the roads too will be renamed to help people forget its previous troublesome reputation. It is an estate of 159 two and three-bedroom houses, semi-detached and in terraces.

It was started in 1937 and about half the houses were built before the war, the remainder were completed in the late 1940s. Although the council undertook improvement work in 1975, there was not enough money to complete the job, and the estate gradually fell into disrepair and disrepute.

Financed by the Yorkshire Building Society, Irwin paid £406,000 for the estate, and the company is spending an estimated £1.2m to renovate the houses.

Change in rules on girls and Pill sought

A campaign to change doctors' confidentiality rules about the sexual behaviour of female patients under the age of 16 will be launched this week.

Petitions signed by more than 2,000 doctors will be handed to the General Medical Council on Wednesday, asking for a review of its rule forbidding a doctor to consult a girl's parents without her permission, if she seeks pregnancy treatment or contraceptive advice, whether he agrees to treat her or not.

The petition organizers claim that at least one girl of 12 has asked to be moved from her parents' doctor's list to make it easier to get the Pill.

Sir John Peel, former gynaecologist to the Royal Family, is among leading doctors supporting the petition, and Sir Reginald Murley, president of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1977 to 1980, who will lead the delegation, said: "There is great concern among many doctors about this rule."

The petition organizers say the instruction must harm the doctor-family relationship.

Parents contest open verdict in cot case

An appeal is to be made by Mr and Mrs David Bithell, of Wrexham, Clwyd, against the open verdict on their son, Adam, aged seven months, returned by an inquest jury last Wednesday.

Their solicitor, Mr Barry Ashton, said the parents had also instructed him to complain to the Home Office about remarks made at the inquest by the pathologist, Dr Donald Wayne, who said that most of cot deaths were probably caused by parents unintentionally smothering babies. The boy was the fourth of Mr and Mrs Bithell's children to die in his cot.

How our clients looked last year when they said goodbye to £25 million

Over the past 12 months, 2,060 of our clients were faced with bad debts averaging £12,000 apiece. They didn't turn a hair. Their cash flow was maintained. The debts were owed by customers whose credit our clients had taken the sensible precaution of insuring.

In total we actually paid out £25 millions. We didn't turn a hair either, because that is precisely what we are in business to do.

£12,000 BAD DEBT = £240,000 LOST TURNOVER

You can see why these clients ended up smiling when you think what writing off such a bad debt actually means. It could well send you to Carey Street. To cover that one £12,000 bad debt, a firm making, for example, 5% pre-tax profit on turnover would have to find and service £240,000 of extra business. It's well worth reflecting what your major customers owe you at any one time. You could be relying on any one of them for very much more than £12,000.

It is no more sensible to leave your company uninsured against such a risk than to leave your premises uninsured against fire and theft. Bad debts are part of business life and Trade Indemnity Credit Insurance has, for 60 years, been the simple way to stop it hurting.

UP TO 90% OF YOUR MONEY BACK

Trade Indemnity policies are all tailor-made to the client's business and in particular to his customer's credit needs. Their main effect is to ensure that when a debtor has become insolvent the client gets 75% to 90% of his money within 30 days of confirmation of debt.

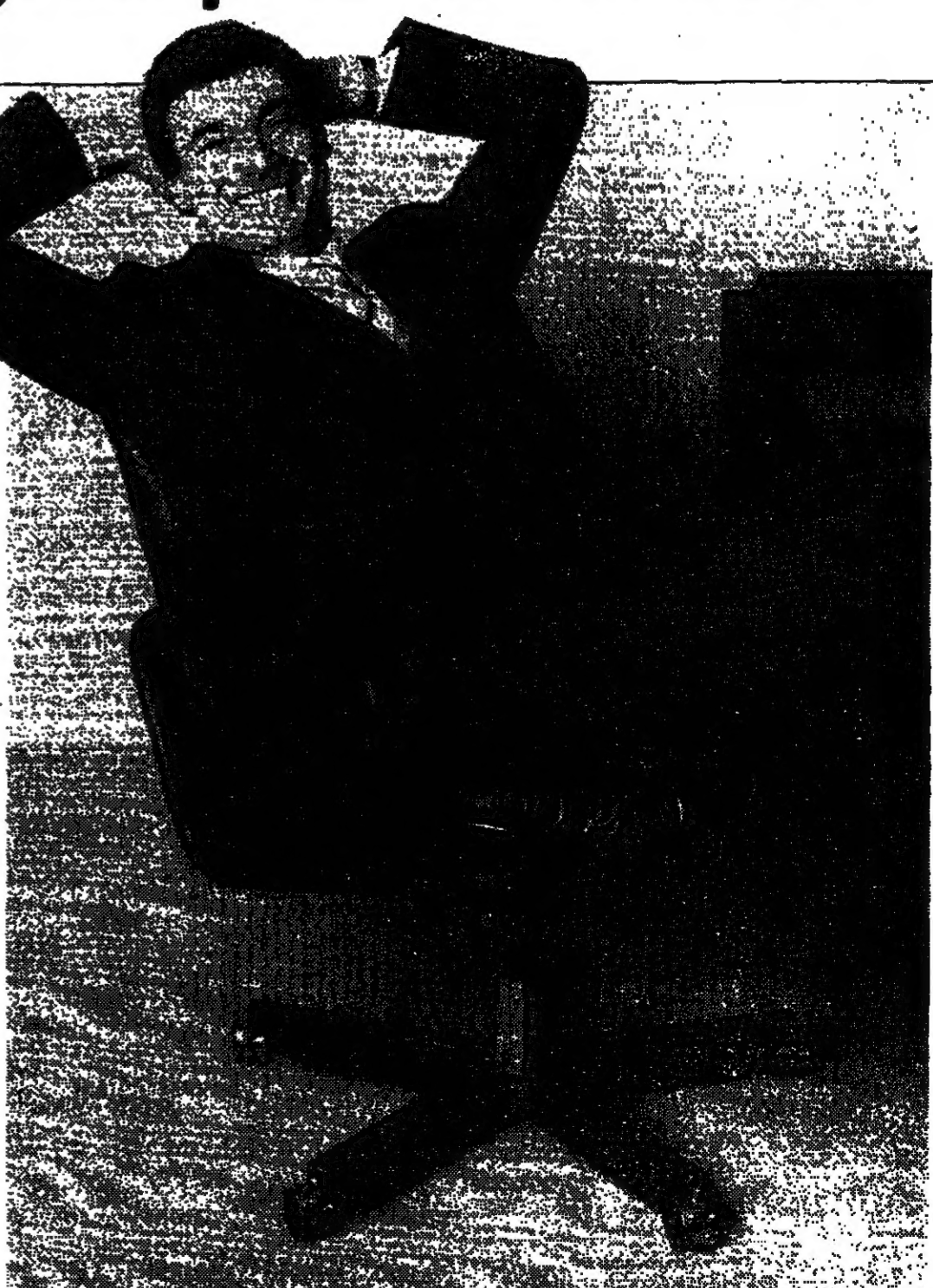
As you can imagine, that kind of protection takes quite a load off your mind when you are signing a big contract or if you depend heavily on a few large customers.

But credit insurance has other advantages quite apart from business protection and peace of mind.

YOU AVOID BAD DEBTS

By the nature of our business, we maintain one of the UK's largest data banks on the credit performance of UK companies.

This data bank and our wide experience of credit management also benefit your business



generally. Because we have to pay off your bad debts, we work hard to ensure that you avoid bad credit risks and manage your credit better.

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So any improvement in the way your customers pay their accounts is bound to be very beneficial to your business.

Certainly it is something your bankers

will expect you to take very seriously. Talk to your brokers about Trade Indemnity Credit Insurance now before you have to say goodbye to any more vital capital.

Post the coupon below and we'll send you a brochure on the subject and, if you require, arrange an appointment for one of our consultants to call and explain exactly how Credit Insurance can benefit your company.

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Trade Indemnity Credit Insurance

How the synod works: 1

Conservative body moving ahead of church members

The Church of England's General Synod is reaching something of a crisis after 14 years in existence. Its latest proposals about divorce and church remarriage have been rejected by most dioceses, the second time this has happened. Parliament recently threw out an attempt to modernize some Anglican procedure.

Yet nothing characterizes the synod more than enormous self-confidence, and utter conviction that synodical government is the best thing to happen to the church.

Its formation and structure were approved by Parliament in 1969, replacing an untidy pattern of governing bodies, notably the Church Assembly and the assemblies of clergy, the convocations, although the latter retained a mysterious secondary existence as independent entities. The principle was that three separate bodies, representing the three "estates", laity, clergy, and bishops, should meet as one, to reach a common mind representing the church.

The 13,000 clergy are distributed unevenly around the 14 dioceses, in turn grouped into two provinces, Canterbury and York (which is smaller). They elect from their number "proctors", members of the general synod by their membership of one of the two convocations. Occasionally the convocations meet separately, usually to discuss some policy point

The General Synod of the Church of England assembles in London tomorrow for its four-day autumn meeting. In the first of two articles, Clifford Longley, Our Religious Affairs Correspondent, describes how it works and assesses its strengths and weaknesses.

with a doctrinal edge. But the proctors' power lies in membership of the general synod, where they form the House of Clergy, 253 out of a membership of 560.

They have a veto, they can demand a "vote by houses".

About the same size is the House of Laity, with a similar veto, similarly able to meet separately (which it rarely does), but not divided into two provinces.

If there is a problem with the general synod's general constitution, it lies mostly in this house. It is by no means clear that it is truly representative, although anyone who tries to devise an alternative realizes how hard it is to apply democratic principles.

In general synod elections, proportional representation is applied, adding to the difficulty. The average Anglican parishioner is represented in the general synod through his deanery representative and through the diocese's representatives on the national synod. It is not surprising that the most common complaint against the general synod is that the House of Laity is too cut off from the grassroots.

The senior house is the

House of Bishops, which sits in the General synod and meets regularly on its own. A stronger separate identity has emerged largely under the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The 44 diocesan bishops appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Prime Minister are ex officio members. The synod has had a hand in their nomination. Since 1977 the Prime Minister's office has agreed to accept two names from the synod's Crown Appointments Commission, and forward one to Buckingham Palace.

There are also nine suffragan bishops, junior or assistant bishops, who are elected by their peers, in the same way as deans and provosts of cathedrals are allowed to elect representatives to the House of Clergy. The bishops also have a veto, and special powers over faith. This, and the fact that bishops are well-represented on various commissions and boards, often as chairmen, give the episcopal bias which the church feels it ought to have.

It is a structure designed to be conservative, which has come close to moving too far ahead of the mass of church members. Tomorrow: Checks and balances



Water lesson: Anne Hawley, whose book on introducing infants to water, *Swim, Baby, Swim* is published today, making a splash with James Cook, aged four months, of New Addington, south London.

Campaign to lift water board secrecy

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Campaigners for greater freedom of information are to try to end secrecy in water authority meetings in spite of a rebuff from ministers. A law passed last year ended public access to water authority meetings although meetings of local councils and their committees remain open.

It means that while householders can listen to councillors debating their rates bills, they

are barred from the sessions at which water authority members discuss their water charges.

Mr Ron Bailey, local government coordinator of the independent community rights project, said that his organization was seeking parliamentary backing for a Bill to take the 10 English and Welsh water authorities off the list of official bodies which are allowed to

meet in secret.

He said that his organization would go ahead in spite of government refusal to force the authorities to reopen their meetings. The Department of the Environment said that last year's rule change "enabled water authority boards to operate more effectively while safeguarding the right of the press and of the public to information about their activities".

Army's presence preserves uneasy peace in Punjab

From Kuldip Nayar
Chandigarh

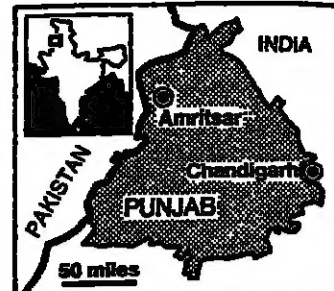
The strife-torn state of Punjab is tense, but quiet, as reports of the riots in other parts of India in which many Sikhs have been killed reach the villages in which Sikhs are in an overwhelming majority.

I travelled from the state capital, Chandigarh, by the grand trunk road towards Amritsar, and in the towns and villages along the way it was possible to sense the anger and anguish of the Sikhs and the fear and anxiety of the Hindus awaiting possible retaliation.

The street of the most populous towns I visited were thronged with Sikhs and Hindus, and business was going on much as usual. There were crowds near roadside stalls of vegetables, fruit and food, perhaps because the curfew was clamped on early in most of Punjab and shopping has to be done quickly.

However, although they do business together — and although peace committees with members of both communities have been set up in all the towns — the social polarization is plain to see. Sikhs and Hindus no longer mix socially, a divide which causes some strain among families with members of both communities. Inter-marriage has been common for centuries here.

The only signs of actual violence were left behind once I moved from the outskirts of Delhi, but in 1947 after partition it was "in coming of



death, is keeping news of the violence against Sikhs out of the newspapers. As a result, rumours are sweeping the countryside, but so far good sense has prevailed. There are some signs of hardening of attitudes on the Sikh side, though. The five high priests of the Sikhs in Amritsar, the holy city of the religion, have dissolved the ad hoc Akali committee which was acting for the jailed leadership of the Sikh political party. They suspected that the acting president, Mr Majithia, was in league with the Government. He had actually held one meeting with officials.

Many Sikhs who once used to be particular about their well-kept beards now prefer to keep them untended. At places one can hear the slogan "Khalistan Zindabad" [Long live the Sikh State] and one can see it scribbled in the cities.

Since Mrs Gandhi's assassination, however, only four wholly isolated incidents of violence have taken place. Two Hindu passengers in a bus were killed by gunmen who boarded it. The courage of the Sikh driver saved many lives. A Hindu temple in Phagwara, near Ludhiana was looted, a Hindu was stabbed in Hoshiarpur and another near Jullundur.

One reason for the prevailing calm is undoubtedly the presence of the army. A large task force has been looking after law and order in the state since June.

Another is the news that despite the cruelties inflicted on Sikhs in Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Indore, Bokaro, and Calcutta, many Hindus, particularly Punjabi Hindus in these cities, have come to the aid of Sikhs.

In Chandigarh Mr Balwant Singh, who was Finance Minister in the Akali Government which was in power in 1977-80, said that the role of the Punjabi Hindus in those areas had been exemplary.

The five high priests too, though condemning the riots, have publicly appreciated the role played by Punjabi Hindus.

The Hindus in the state say they feel safer now than they were before the army moved in, but many fear there might be trouble if the army is withdrawn or its strength in the state reduced.

Journalist held in Amritsar

Delhi (Reuters) A Canadian journalist has been arrested in Amritsar for "objectionable activities" and defying a ban on entry of foreigners into Punjab. The Press Trust of India identified him as Jonathan Mann and said he was working for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He has been based in Delhi for about six months. He was arrested near the Golden Temple.

refugees with tales of horror that began the intercommunal bloodbath. There were no signs of refugees this time, but in Patiala there is tension, after the arrival of 30 Sikh families who have migrated from Mandi in Himachal Pradesh with stories of persecution.

The authorities are not allowing many refugees to cross into Punjab: trains have been cancelled and fewer buses are running. Press censorship, which has been rigorously imposed for the past 10 days since Mrs Indira Gandhi's

Hongkong lawyers attack deal

From David Bonavia
Hongkong

The Hongkong Bar Association has refused to endorse the joint declaration of agreement between Britain and China on the future of Hongkong.

At a two-and-a-half-hour closed meeting last week, the British-trained lawyers expressed opposition to the nationality clause in the agreement, which is to be debated by Parliament next month.

The draft agreement, which has been initiated by British and Chinese negotiators in Peking, lays down that Hongkong people who hold "British territory" passports will be unable to pass that national status on to their children after 1997, when sovereignty over the territory reverts to China.

After that date, according to the agreement, Chinese people living in Hongkong will be eligible for passports defining their citizenship as "Hongkong Chinese", unless they hold dependent territory passports already.

The Hongkong British passport does not bestow automatic right of entry, residence or employment in the United Kingdom, but many Hongkong Chinese would prefer it to the Peking-endorsed travel document.

Parliament will not be able to propose any amendment to the agreement, but must accept or reject it in full.

There will however be a possibility of influencing the negotiators who draw up the "basic law" or constitution for Hongkong after the agreement is signed — possibly by Mrs Thatcher and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in December.

High-tech pact by Fabius

From John Best
Ottawa

M Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, has concluded a three-day visit to Canada which marked a new stage in the development of political and commercial relations between the two countries.

The visit, most of which took place in Quebec province, was devoid of the triangular political skirmishing that sometimes marred visits by French leaders in the past.

A positive result of the trip was an agreement by France and predominantly French-speaking Quebec on several joint industrial projects in the field of biotechnology. At a press conference in Quebec City, M Fabius said the two governments would also cooperate in the areas of communications, aeronautics and computer technology.

France and Quebec would also study the implications of investments in Quebec by the AMC-Renault car concern, which is partly owned by the French Government.

In a speech to the Quebec legislature on Friday, the day before his departure, M Fabius insisted that Quebec and France must work together in the world of high technology. "Being aware that good technologies other than Anglo-Saxon ones exist, we must and we can develop actions together in this area," he said.

Quebec's progress concerned France, because it was in France's interest that a Franco-Quebec society be maintained and developed in North America.

Lagos backs Polisario

Addis Ababa (Reuters) — Nigeria said yesterday it would recognize the self-styled guerrilla government fighting Moroccan rule in the western Sahara, an issue crucial to the success or failure of the Organization of African Unity summit due to open here today.

As heads of state began to arrive for what looks like being a showdown over the three-

year-old western Sahara dispute, the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr Ibrahim Gambari, made the surprise announcement that Lagos would recognize the Polisario's self-proclaimed government.

The western Sahara dispute has split the OAU between supporters of Morocco and backers of the Polisario's claim

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Ustinov's fate remains a mystery despite varied Kremlin signals

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Strong rumours swept Moscow on Saturday that Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the 76-year-old Defence Minister, had died. But by yesterday speculation appeared to have calmed down, and earlier signs in the Soviet media of an impending Politburo death had been replaced by indications that all was normal.

Marshal Ustinov has not been seen in public since he presented medals to President Chernenko on September 27. Last Wednesday the Marshal failed to appear for the annual military parade on November 7 marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. His place was taken by Marshal Sergei Sokolov, one of the three deputy Defence Ministers.

That gave rise to reports that Marshal Ustinov was seriously ill. Mr Viktor Grishin, a fellow Politburo member, told reporters that the Defence Minister had a cold. But such assertions have been regarded sceptically since the death of President Andropov, who was said by senior Kremlin officials to be suffering from a cold or chill right up to the time that he



Marshal Ustinov: Not seen since September.

died of kidney and heart ailments.

The speculation surrounding Marshal Ustinov's absence comes only two weeks before sessions of the Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, which may make changes in the Politburo.

Reports of Marshal Ustinov's death spread on Saturday when television news announcers appeared dressed in black, and some radio stations began to play solemn music and military songs. In the past those have

been indications that a senior leader had died.

On Saturday evening, however, newscasters appeared in normal dress, and by Sunday light music and variety shows were being performed as usual. Rumoured alterations to television schedules did not take place. No explanation for the sombre dress and sombre music has been forthcoming.

The arrival yesterday of Mr György Lázár the Hungarian Prime Minister, for talks in the Kremlin confirmed that there was no cause for alarm, as did the departure for South-East Asia of Mr Vladimir Dlogikh, a candidate Politburo member and a possible beneficiary of any Politburo reshuffle.

"Either the conflicting signals reflect confusion over Marshal Ustinov's state of health in the Soviet apparatus, or, because of the ageing leadership, we are too quick to assume the worst," one Western diplomat commented.

East European sources said they had been told Marshal Ustinov was seriously ill, and the Soviet media had been alerted. But other sources insisted that the defence minister was merely recuperating at a health resort on the Black Sea.



Her mother's voice: Baby Fae listening to her mother over the telephone two weeks after receiving her historic transplant of a baboon's heart. A cold kept her mother away. Yesterday the baby was showing signs of rejecting the heart, but was responding well to treatment at the Loma Linda University hospital, California.

Demands grow for Polish police purge

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Solidarity leaders and the Roman Catholic clergy stepped up their pressure on the Polish authorities at the weekend to purge and reform the secret police, which is blamed for the murder of Father Popieluszko, an outspoken defender of human rights.

Speaking at a service in Gdansk to mark the anniversary of Polish independence (declared in 1918), Father Bogdanowicz compared the "crude murder" of the priest to the assassination attempt on the Pope. Both plots, he said, were masterminded and carried out by atheist forces.

"Let us pray for the killers, let us pray for the [Communist] Party, let us pray for the Interior Ministry, that they too may experience a change of heart", he said.

In the congregation was Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who has sent two letters to the Polish Parliament calling for a radical reform of the Interior Ministry, which oversees the uniformed and secret police, to allow what he calls "social control" of the police.

The pressure on the Government is coming from both the underground and underground opposition. In Warsaw two underground groups, including the Nationalist Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), were calling for a march through the centre of Warsaw on Sunday night. Illegal leaflets were being circulated.

In Crakow a group of 22 intellectuals and workers, many of them former Solidarity activists, announced at the weekend that they had set up a special team to check human rights abuses by the police.

"Let everyone do everything within his power so that Poland is no longer a place of political murders, beatings, abductions and persecutions for political reasons", their statement said. The Crakow group is the second to be set up in Poland since the murder of Father Popieluszko.

The clandestine weekly *Tygodnik Mazowiec* claims that more than 90 Poles have died as a result of police brutality since martial law was declared in the winter of 1981.

Michnik speaks, page 12

Diplomatic scramble to revive talks on Lebanon

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Intense diplomatic efforts were under way yesterday in an attempt to secure a resumption of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal talks which were suspended by the Lebanese Government after only one preliminary session.

After a meeting of the Cabinet here, a spokesman disclosed that Israel was not planning at this stage to release the four Shia Muslim leaders from southern Lebanon whose arrest by Israeli troops last Thursday led to the suspension of the talks.

His toughly worded statement alleged that the Shia Amal organization to which the detainees belong was "very much involved in many attacks on Israeli soldiers" and that the Government was not planning to release the four "just in order for the talks to resume".

Military sources here claimed that the arrest of the four - who were all wanted men - was coincidental with the delayed start last Thursday of the UN-chaired talks in the village of Naqoura.

But diplomatic sources dismissed the assertion as naive, saying that the consequences of the arrests must have been obvious to the Israeli defence establishment.

Tension in occupied southern Lebanon was reported to be high because of the arrests, with 1,000 Sidon residents taking part in a weekend protest march against the Israelis. Yesterday, an Israeli soldier was seriously injured in an ambush.

The sudden halt to the negotiations before they had even progressed past the procedural stage was a bitter blow to UN negotiators who had spent weeks of delicate behind-the-scenes bargaining in an effort to bring the two sides together.

Contacts were under way in both Jerusalem and Beirut yesterday in an attempt to find a face-saving compromise.

BEIRUT: Mr Rashi Karame, the Lebanese Prime Minister, told reporters after a 90-minute meeting with President Gemayel on Saturday that "We are for the talks in Naqoura but we are also for the freedom and security of our people in the south". (Our Correspondent writes). He added that Lebanon would not send its negotiators back to the bargaining table "unless Israel backs down and frees the citizens it has arrested without legal justification."

Teachers in Malta abandon strike

Valletta (Reuters) - Malta's 3,000 member state teachers' union called off a 47-day-old strike as a gesture of goodwill and "because it has the interests of the children at heart". The Movement of United Teachers came out on strike when the Government answered a work-to-rule for better pay with a lockout.

Meanwhile, Catholic-run schools remain shut over a government directive to the church to provide free education.

Back to work

Khartoum (Reuters) - Foreign companies involved in oil exploration in southern Sudan are to resume work in January after a year-long suspension forced by rebel attacks on the sites, the Sudan News Agency reported.

Worker shot

Paris (Reuters) - A Turkish worker was shot dead as he and other redundant employees tried to occupy a factory at Epône. Police arrested the owner.

Ghana shuffle

Abidjan (Reuters) - Ghana has named new ministers for industry, education, information, agriculture, and trade. Accra radio said.

Bahais executed

Three more Bahais have been executed in Iran's jails, raising new fears for those others still in custody, Bahai sources outside Iran reported. The 300,000 Bahais are regarded as heretics.

Attaché's gaffe

La Paz (AFP) - The US military attaché, Colonel John Tudela, has been declared persona non grata. His criticism of last month's armed services appointment was blamed.

Red alert

Madrid (Reuters) - A group of arsonists set fire to the Madrid headquarters of the Spanish Communist Party, causing slight damage but no injuries.

Poll date

Karachi (Reuters) - Elections for Pakistan's National Assembly are likely to be held on February 20, the *Business Recorder* newspaper said.

Soviet intelligence men in double crash

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Two Soviet diplomats injured in separate car accidents within minutes of each other outside an important American base near Marathon, have been identified by Western diplomats as officials of the GRU Soviet military intelligence.

According to the Greek police, Mr Valeri Ananurin, aged 40, listed as a second secretary of the Soviet embassy in Athens, was seriously injured on Thursday night when a lorry driven by a retired Greek police officer ploughed into his diplomatic car, which was parked alongside the road near the base.

Ten to fifteen minutes later, another car with foreign mission plates, driven by Mr Victor Dragunov, aged 32, spun off the road after hitting a tree and overturned a few hundred yards from the scene of the previous accident. Mr Dragunov, who identified himself as a Soviet embassy employee, said later that he was speeding to

help his injured colleague.

The Greek lorry driver and his son, as well as a child in the same lorry, was given first aid at the US base infirmary where all the casualties were first taken. But one of the injured Russians who was still conscious declined the offer, so both were taken from the base to a Greek clinic where they are being treated under the surveillance of embassy officials.

Western diplomatic sources disclosed yesterday that Mr Ananurin, who was posted in Athens 15 months ago, is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the GRU. Mr Dragunov, also known to be a GRU member, is not on the diplomatic list.

The US base at Nea Makri, near Marathon, is a navy global communications centre said to be the most important of its kind in the eastern Mediterranean. The two accidents occurred near a subsidiary transmitter at Kato Souli,

Flick affair claims a new victim

From Michael Binayon
Bonn

The Flick affair claimed another victim at the weekend when a Social Democrat resigned his seat in the state Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia after charges that he had received DM110,000 (£29,000) from the Düsseldorf-based company.

Herr Hilmar Selle was chairman of the parliamentary economic committee in the Social Democrat-ruled state, and as such was influential in decisions concerning local industry, including Flick. In return for favourable terms from a Flick-controlled insurance group with which he did business, Herr Selle was said by a former Flick manager to be ready to support a controversial tax concession of the company.

Leading article, page 13

On October 29th, SIA made airline history with the first non-stop flight to Singapore. Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, as part of our daily service, our exclusive SIA-747s fly you non-stop from London to Singapore, making Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Auckland just one stop away. With the kind of comfort and service you expect from SIA, it's a giant step forward for businessmankind.

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Savimbi threatens drive on Luanda if peace moves exclude Unita

From Michael Hornsby
Jamba, Angola

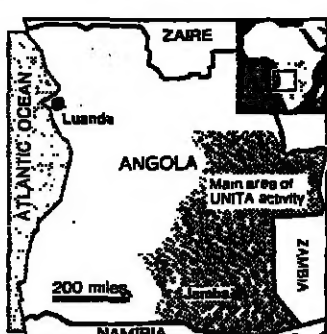
The Angolan guerrilla leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has issued a warning from his rebel lair here that his forces will obstruct any attempt to negotiate a peace settlement in Angola and neighbouring Namibia which does not include his Unita organization.

A declaration issued by Dr Savimbi at the end of a week-long extraordinary congress of Unita said that the United States and South Africa should understand that Unita would not "accept being traded in for a fictitious withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola".

The congress, attended by 400 delegates from 14 of the country's 16 provinces, was convened against the background of a new offer by Angola to send home the Cuban troops stationed there in exchange for the independence of Namibia now occupied by South Africa.

At a press conference here last Friday, attended by nearly 50 foreign and South African reporters flown in from Johannesburg in two ancient Dakota aircraft to a rough airstrip hacked out of the bush, Dr Savimbi said that, if Unita was not brought in on the peace negotiations, it would "certainly take advantage" of any withdrawal of Cuban troops.

By December 30, he said, he would have 7,000 men "ready to close on Luanda [the



Angolan capital) strongly". The object would not be to take the city, but to isolate it and "make life impossible so that the ambassadors there will send different messages to their government". The British and French ambassadors, he claimed, had been particularly unfair in their reports about Unita.

Dr Savimbi said Unita had been delighted by the reelection of President Reagan, but was disturbed by the role of the State Department in the present negotiations. If the MPLA regime in Luanda was now prepared to talk, it was mainly because of the pressure put on it by Unita, and Washington must recognize that.

Although he repeatedly referred to Mr P W Botha, the South African President as "my friend", Dr Savimbi, a burly, bearded figure in green fatigues, acknowledged that Pretoria had

to defend its own interests in the region, and could not be counted on to remain a source of support for ever.

He maintained that even if Namibia became independent, thus severing his direct links with the South Africans, other supply lines could be arranged, and Unita would survive. It had been in worse positions before. A black nationalist government in Namibia would not be strong enough to attack Unita in the rear on Luanda's behalf.

Unita, he contended, had always been "ready and available" to talk to the MPLA about the formation of a government of national unity. President Eduardo Dos Santos and the Luandan Government knew that, and it was up to them to ask for such talks.

The only thing Unita could never accept, Dr Savimbi said, was a partition of Angola.

Dr Savimbi said he was sure that President Dos Santos was lying when he said he was prepared to send the Cubans home, and he would soon emerge "in his true colours". That was because, as long as he was not prepared to deal with Unita, he would need the Cubans to protect his regime.

There were many questions about the Cubans which needed answering. How many were there? There was talk of only non-combatant Cubans leaving. But what about the pilots, intelligence officers, logistics staff and others?

1,000 held in week of township violence

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

A youth aged 18 died yesterday from injuries sustained in a clash between township rioters and police, bringing the total number of deaths in South Africa as a direct result of the violence to 25 in the past eight days.

Three other people were killed when a taxi collided with an Army armoured personnel carrier near another township and at Katlehong township in the East Rand near Johannesburg, the vice-mayor was shot dead in a robbery at his shop.

Widespread violence spread from townships in the Johannesburg area to other regions at the weekend and police said they had repeatedly to open fire with birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas to disperse defiant crowds, consisting mostly of youths.

The youth who died yesterday was injured in a clash in a township near Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape province where mobs burnt down a Methodist chapel and destroyed and looted a beer hall.

An unknown number of people have been arrested in rioting in at least 10 separate townships during the weekend. Since the latest wave of unrest broke out on Sunday last week on the eve of a two-day work stoppage by nearly one million blacks, it is estimated that more than 1,000 people have been held. They include 22 leading black trade unionists.



Pinochet's crackdown

Troops surrounding a Santiago shanty town with armoured vehicles in an early morning raid in which hundreds of people were arrested.

It was part of President Pinochet's crackdown on opposition unrest. The Saturday morning raid was criticized yesterday as too harsh by Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno of Santiago.

Witnesses said thousands of men from the Raul Silva Henriquez squatters' settlement were taken by police and soldiers for questioning. Many were released later. A resident of the camp, which houses more than 4,000 families and a total of 22,000 people, said: "They took all the men between 16 and 60." Residents said many more were still missing later.

Nicaragua arms crisis

Ortega smiles but Blackbird flies on

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Over breakfast at Managua's International Press Club on Saturday President-elect Daniel Ortega was expressing his country's indignation at repeated violations of its air space by the US supersonic spy plane known as the Blackbird. As he spoke his voice was drowned by a sonic boom when the aircraft in question flew overhead for the third successive day.

There were peels of laughter from the 120 or so journalists present and the Sandinista leader broke into the first smile any of them could remember seeing on his customarily grim face in the past four days.

For a brief moment at least the atmosphere of crisis which has pervaded Managua since the United States voiced its suspicions that a Soviet ship was delivering MiG fighters to the Sandinistas was broken.

It was not the first bizarre occurrence in the saga of the elusive MiGs. The manner and timing of the leaks of those suspicions to American television networks, which interrupted their coverage of the US election results with news flashes, seemed rather odd to correspondents here.

Many had heard and dismissed similar hints over the past two months. One prominent American journalist said: "The networks were the only media credulous enough to believe them."

The ensuing hue and cry obliterated coverage of the Sandinistas' election success. The focus was switched from the question of democracy in Central America to the security issue.

Journalists who for weeks had been eliciting denials from Sandinista leaders and scepticism from diplomatic sources about the imminent arrival of MiGs suddenly found themselves racing to the port of Corinto to see what was coming off the Soviet cargo ship, Bakuriani.

They were not sure exactly what they were looking for and all they discovered with any certainty was the existence of an obscure military science called "craology".

But the Sandinistas were clearly taking the risk of invasion seriously. Coffee-harvesting volunteers were armed for the defence of the capital, orders went out to reopen trenches dug a year ago when

US manoeuvres began in Honduras, and government staff had their regular work interrupted to brush up their weapons training.

By Friday evening the same knowledgeable sources had given journalists to understand that perhaps there were no MiGs in Nicaragua after all, and that what the Russians had delivered were new Mi8 helicopters similar to those already in the Sandinista armoury.

They also hinted at a few Mi24 gunships, adding that any assessment of whether these constituted an unacceptable escalation of Nicaraguan military strength would have to be left to Washington.

Yesterday morning at 9.17 the tranquility of Managua was again shattered by the explosive flight of the Blackbird, its wings still fanning the war of nerves.

● SAO PAULO: An expected meeting in Brasilia between the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz and the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, will not now take place, following the Nicaraguan's decision to stay in Managua during the present crisis (Patrick Knight writes).

Nicaragua and the rest of Central America was, however, the main issue during informal talks yesterday between Mr Shultz and the 16 foreign ministers in Brasilia for the annual meeting of the Organization of American States.

Nicaragua has decided against calling for a meeting of the OAS permanent council here over the MiGs crisis, generally having a low opinion of the OAS, which it has called the United States' poodle.



Señor Ortega: Habitually grim expression.

European notebook

Bureaucrats produce harmony from discord



The EEC surpassed even its own exacting standards of indecisiveness last week in the course of two councils devoted to two of the most important areas over which the community should have competence - research and transport.

The Research Council agreed that less money than planned would have to be spent on research, without saying where the axe should fall. The Transport Council agreed to try to reach a decision next month on a package of measures provisionally agreed last May.

Down the road at the economic and social committee (an almost forgotten Community advisory institution) Herr Gerd Mahr, the chairman was complaining that if EEC economies seemed to be in danger of falling behind the world it was "largely because there is a lack of unity in Europe."

Herr Mahr was speaking at the opening of a conference on new technologies in Europe organized by his committee, which drew attention to the widening gap between the need for an industrial policy and the amount of money being made available for one.

He said something less than 0.5 per cent of this year's EEC budget had been earmarked for industrial policy, information and innovation. It was even more ludicrous to think the council now proposed cutting research funds even further.

As for transport, the package of measures provisionally stitched together (again), and which can still fall apart, fail to achieve a common position

on one of the Community's oldest issues - how much weight a lorry axle should be allowed to put on the ground.

The issue predates British entry. Even if everything goes well, it will probably not be until the next century before the House of Commons is asked whether Britain will allow the same kind of juggernauts on English roads as have rumbled round the rest of the Community.

All these meetings took place as the first gathering of the "People's Europe Committee" was held in Brussels. Europeans can be thankful, perhaps, that the government officials chosen for the committee are essentially of the practical mould.

They will be trying to do practical things, such as reducing frontier formalities and allowing dentists to pull out teeth in any EEC country, regardless of where in the Community they learnt to pull out teeth.

Two very essential differences produce the comparative harmony of the People's Europe Committee and the comparative discord of the councils.

Firstly, People's Europe men are not politicians but senior civil servants. It is, perhaps, a contradiction that a group of faceless bureaucrats should have been given the task of putting a human face on Europe, but they have the advantage of having no obvious political axe to grind.

The second and inevitably more important difference, is that they are not taking decisions that involve spending more than the bare minimum of money.

Lack of money is the root of all Community indecision.

Ian Murray

EEC to agree rules on farm spending today

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Rules to control spending on EEC farm policies are due to be agreed at long last today in Brussels. This will mark the end of Britain's long, hard battle in the Community for budget reform.

The final details of the rules have been put together by diplomats, theoretically leaving finance and foreign ministers today the task of doing little more than giving formal approval. They will be shown to European Parliament leaders before being adopted for use from the beginning of next year.

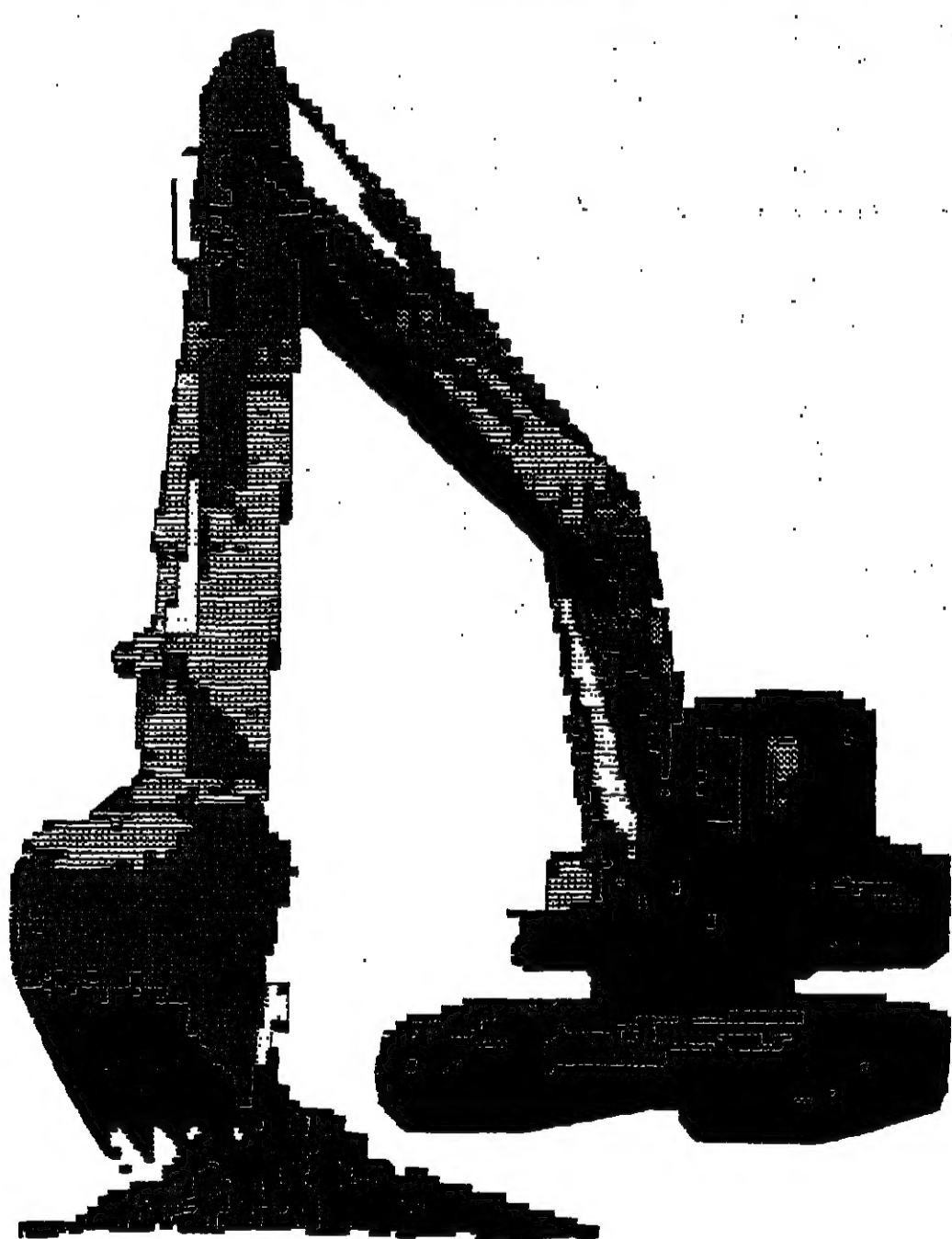
Members of the European Parliament are unhappy that their institution has been largely ignored by the Council of

Ministers in drawing up the rules, but member-states regard what they have done as being an agreement among themselves, controlling their own actions and in no way involving the parliament. In future farm price proposals will be drawn up using them.

The rules lay down that spending on agriculture must grow more slowly than does the Community's own income. That means that progressively more money would be available for other policies.

Britain has made agreement on the rules a precondition for paying its share towards the extra £600m cost of running the Community this year.

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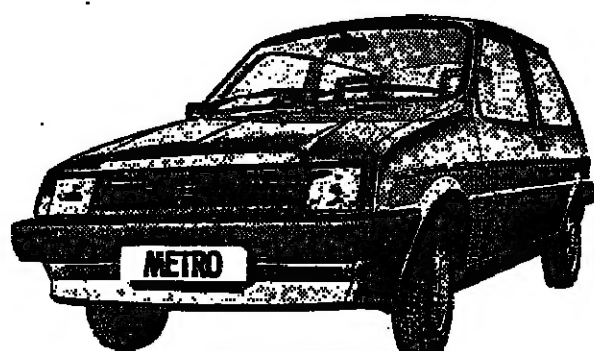
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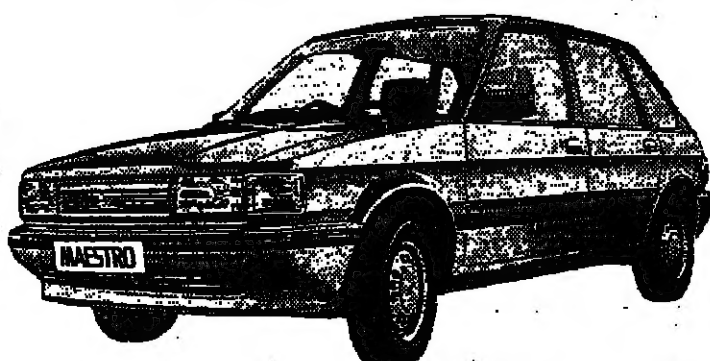
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Returning MPs seek more aid to end Ethiopian 'holocaust'

From Thomson Prentice, Addis Ababa

Three British MPs who have spent five days in Ethiopia returned home yesterday to urge the Government to provide substantial long-term aid for what they called the "hunger holocaust".

They will contact the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timothy Raison, today to ask for a meeting with him before an adjournment debate on the crisis, scheduled for Wednesday, and to persuade him to visit Ethiopia himself. They also plan talks on Wednesday with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

The MPs, Mr Tony Baldry, Conservative MP for Banbury, Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Denton and Reddish, and Mr Archy Kirkwood, Liberal MP for Roxburgh and Berwickshire, visited some of the worst-affected famine areas and talked to officials of the Ethiopian Government and relief organizations. They left distressed and convinced that much greater aid commitments are required from Britain and the EEC.

Mr Baldry said: "We want to see a sustained, coordinated long-term campaign of help. There has been 10 years of failure by both West and East to prevent the current disaster."

The MPs said that although the Ethiopians were grateful for the help Britain was giving, they were very fearful that it was going to run out soon.

They said Mr Raison should come to Ethiopia and see the extent of the catastrophe. The television pictures did not convey the extent of the disaster.

The MPs left amid conflicting reports of a potential shortage of grain arriving in Ethiopia for famine relief. Some officials believe that only 16,000 tons remain to be unloaded at the main port of Assab and that promised supplies are not arriving promptly enough to feed refugees.

● VIENNA: Bulgaria has sent an aircraft loaded with food and medicine to Ethiopia (Reuters reports).

Another aircraft carrying supplies from the Bulgarian Red Cross left for Ethiopia on Saturday night and early next month a ship carrying technical equipment, including tractors and trucks, will follow.

● GENEVA: The United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) coordinating aid to drought-stricken Africa said yesterday it was extremely worried about the situation in Mali (Reuters reports).

Leading article, page 13

Child labour: Part 1

When a lifetime's work begins at six

International attempts to abolish child labour have continued for decades, but every year poverty forces millions of children into adult work. In the first of a two-part series, Alan McGee looks at the extent to which young lives are blighted.

As the world population rises rapidly towards the 5,000 million mark, the first victims of the economic consequences are young children. More than 60 years after the International Labour Conference adopted the first of nine conventions to abolish it, child labour is still a widespread and apparently growing phenomenon.

The number of children under 15 described by the International Labour Organization as prematurely leading adult lives - in working long hours for low wages in conditions harmful to their health, physical and mental development - is put conservatively at 50 million, almost all, of course, in Third World countries. A lifetime's labour begins for some at the age of six or seven.

Both national and international standards are flouted with impunity by employers who have children on 10-hour days, six days a week, in small industrial workshops or even send them underground into the mines. Young girls are given the task of handling microscopically fine wires, often resulting in severe eyesight deterioration within five to eight years. By comparison, shepherd boys, subcontracted



Starting young: The first step on a ladder for a young Indian construction worker and (right) a man-sized job for a boy hoeing a field (ILO photographs).

to owners of large estates and compelled to maintain their vigilance up to 15 hours a day, seem relatively fortunate.

"The persistence of child labour is an affront to our conscience", says the ILO Director-General, Mr Francis Blanchard. "Its effective abol-

ition is a challenge to the international community." He admits that, with so many children working illegally, collection of information is hampered by the employers' tendency to conceal what is going on from prying eyes. But on the basis of statistics

regarded as approximate it has been established that of the total Third World population in the 10 to 14 age group roughly 11 per cent are economically productive. Percentages for individual countries range from as low as 1.4 to 25 per cent, the higher rates being in Africa,

followed by Asia and Latin America, with Southern Europe next at the end of the list.

In Greece, where the former practice of hiring young girls for domestic service has almost completely died out - the same thing is happening also in Egypt - small workshops are known still to be taking on children for short periods and dismissing them before they become eligible for social insurance.

The European black spot is Italy, with a considerable proportion of illegal child labour concentrated in and around Naples. Boys are used in the building industry as unskilled labourers or in small mechanical or in panel-beating workshops in conditions similar to their Egyptian counterparts and many girls are employed in making shirts or gloves.

An investigation among 32 fifth-year primary school pupils at Altamura in southern Italy showed that 18 worked round the year, usually five or six hours a day - except for four young bakers doing nine to twelve hours - and nine others worked during the summer with their parents in bars or on farms. But even those working all the time were appreciably better off than if they had been born in the Third World proper - or for that matter, in nineteenth century Britain where children were used in sweeping chimneys or in making hemp until their fingers were raw.

Tomorrow: Attempts to enforce the laws

Hawke gets boost as jobless figures fall

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

When you are on top everything seems to go right. That is certainly the case with the Australian Labour Government, which enjoys a substantial lead in the opinion polls for the December election.

The latest news to boost the party's stocks was the release of the unemployment figures which show that Australia's jobless rate has dropped to the lowest in two years, a fact the Government was quick to claim as a vindication of its economic policies.

The statistics could not have come at a better time for Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister. He was so delighted that he announced the figures on the campaign trail two hours ahead of schedule. They show that 8.6 per cent, or 617,300 of the work force was without a job, a fall from the previous month's figure of 8.8 per cent.

The figures, however, showed a slowing down in the rate of employment growth, a fact that the opposition attempted to highlight in an effort to curb the Government's enthusiasm. But the headlines featured the drop in unemployment. The opposition's warnings of problems in 1985 and beyond may well be correct, but they are not likely to win them any points with the electorate.

There was more bad news on Friday for the opposition in *The Age* newspaper opinion poll which showed that the previous week's revival of support for the coalition parties had faltered from 39 per cent to 36 per cent in a week.

Another poll in *The Australian* on Wednesday showed the Government would be returned with a majority of 48 seats in the House of Representatives on a swing of slightly more than 20 per cent. The government's present majority is 25 seats.



In a week dominated by President Reagan's reelection and Australia's premier horse race, the Melbourne Cup, election promises were few and far between.

The Liberal Party's coalition partner, the National Party, outlined its programme in a policy speech by its leader, Mr Ian Sinclair, which promised an A\$8 (about £5.80) a week tax cut for single-income families on the average wage under the opposition's already announced income-splitting tax arrangements.

Mr Sinclair's statement was immediately qualified by the Liberal Party, which said the benefit would not necessarily come in the first year of a coalition government.

This week should see the campaign get into top gear with the Labour Party's policy declaration on Tuesday followed two days later by that of the Liberal Party.

Arthit sticks to his guns in Bangkok

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The Thai Government is standing firm against renewed demands by General Arthit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander, for a revaluation of the currency, which was devalued last week by almost 15 per cent. He is also calling for the dismissal of some Cabinet ministers.

General Arthit, appearing in Bangkok at the weekend for the first time since the onset of the devaluation crisis, said he would continue to condemn the Government's decision.

Although he suffered serious loss of face when the Prime Minister rejected his demands, the controversial supreme commander appears determined to maintain his confrontation with the Government.

Some of General Arthit's senior colleagues have had second thoughts about backing him. Four of the senior officers who originally supported his demands have since pledged their loyalty to General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister.

On his return to Bangkok, General Arthit immediately called in senior Army officers and commanders of combat units of the Army and police for talks. He also had a meeting with railway and other workers now preparing strikes.

Poland deposes France in bridge Olympiad

Seattle (Reuters) - Poland are the new World Bridge Team Olympiad champions after deposing France, the 1980 winners, in a 96-board final which ended the two-week contest on Saturday.

After an impressive performance during the 10-day qualifying stages, Poland led France from the first board, ending with a score of 235 international match points to 156 for France.

Poland's late entry for the contest was kept under wraps as long as possible by the World Bridge Federation to minimize any embarrassment from breaking the Eastern European boycott of Olympic-year sporting events in the United States.

The members of the winning Polish team were Piotr Gwary, aged 29; Henryk Wolny, aged 36; Tomasz Przybora, aged 35; Krzysztof Mariens, aged 32; Piotr Tuszyński, aged 29; and Jacek Romanski, aged 32. All are professional men who play bridge as amateurs.

● FINAL DRAMA: The women's championship was decided on the last board of a

magnificently contested match (a Bridge Correspondent writes). The British women had begun the match 22.5 points behind as they had lost to the Americans by 45 points when they met in the round robin.

Although they never made up the loss they constantly made inroads into it and, with one result to come from one table, the US led by 5.5 points.

It was known that the US had made 11 tricks in a part score contract although there were three aces to lose. At both tables West had opened three diamonds. The American East, Jaqui Mitchell, passed. East for Britain was Pat Davies, who could probably judge that the British women needed a game swing to win. Only one lead could defeat the contract - a spade.

After 30 seconds which felt like 30 minutes Carol Sanders led a spade. The contract was inevitably one down and the US had won 109.5-99. Another lead and the score would have been Britain 105, and the US 104.5.

Withdrawal of troops from Chad completed

Paris (Reuters) - France and Libya said at the weekend that they had completed an agreed withdrawal of their forces from Chad. Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said his Government was counting on the Chadians themselves to restore peace.

The pullout ended more than a year of tense confrontation in Chad between more than 3,000 French troops supporting President Hissène Habré and an estimated 5,000 Libyans backing the rebel leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

The two sides clashed only once, when a French Jaguar strike aircraft was shot down by ground fire and its pilot was killed.

Chinese leader pays first visit to Spain

Madrid - The first official visit by a Chinese head of state to Spain was scheduled to begin here today with the arrival of Mr Li Xianmin, president of the Chinese People's Republic, from Majorca, where he has spent the past two days on a private visit (Harry Debelius writes).

He is accompanied by Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister. Spanish officials, according to diplomatic sources here, are particularly anxious to hear the Foreign Minister's explanation of the agreement regarding Hongkong, because of the light it might shed on the Gibraltar issue.

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But why, he reasons, should they receive more than their due share?

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When villains start working 9 to 5, so will we.

Like most other white collar workers, police officers work at least eight hours a day, five days a week.



HARROW: An old lady hasn't been seen for a few days and the milk is piling up on her doorstep. A Woman Police Constable breaks in and finds her dead on the floor. Foul play? The Inspector and Police Surgeon are called in.

There the similarity ends. In a place like London, accidents, football matches, demonstrations, crime, tourists, and the like keep us busy twenty four hours a day, seven days a week.

And since quite a lot of our work involves dealing with London's anti-social elements, anti-social hours are what we tend to work.

You could find yourself up well before the lark on



BERMONDSEY: The Community Liaison Officer visits a local youth club to talk about the dangers of drugs and glue-sniffing. The kids complain about being 'picked on', so the message doesn't get through this time.

Early Turn, 6am to 2pm.

Or you could be putting in a hard day's night while most law-abiding folk are

comfortably parked in front of the television.

Look on the bright side, though.

While everyone else is slaving away at work, you can spend an afternoon in the garden or at the squash club.

So much for routine.

There's not much chance of anyone settling into a comfortable routine in the Metropolitan Police.



COVENT GARDEN: A man is seen trying to feed an American Express card into an all-night cash dispenser. It turns out he is high on LSD and the card is high on our stolen list. That won't do nicely at all, sir.

It's one of the few occupations where you can turn up for work and not have an inkling of what the day holds in store for you. You could be called to the scene of a fatal accident, or an armed robbery.

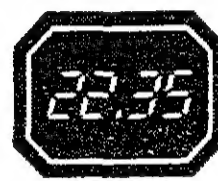
Or you could spend the afternoon in a community centre helping to sort out old people's problems.



ISLINGTON: A man tries to pass a stolen cheque in an off licence. The manager calls us. The man runs off. A woman police officer stops him and finds he's carrying several stolen credit cards.

Every day, you'll find yourself in situations that demand something different from you.

By turns, you'll be a tourist guide, marriage guidance counsellor, diplomat, child psychologist, criminologist, social worker, self defence expert, first aid specialist, lawyer and speaking clock.



CROYDON: The Area Car stops a red Jaguar XJ12 that's being driven erratically. A computer check on the car reveals it's stolen. A computer check on the driver reveals he's wanted in connection with a number of burglaries.

Every one of these jobs requires different individual qualities.

You'll need all of them to get you into the Metropolitan Police Force.

How do you measure up?

First of all, you must be at least 168cms tall if you're a woman and at least 172cms if you're a man.



FULHAM: A bomb reported in a shop doorway. Chief Inspector and C13, Anti-Terrorist Branch called out to assess the situation. The Explosives Officer confirms our worst suspicions were unfounded. Better safe than sorry.

Ideally, the academic qualifications we're looking for are around five good 'O' levels.

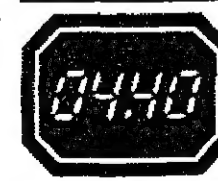
Nevertheless, people who've got a string of 'A' levels won't get in if they don't possess all the right personal qualities.

You'll need a lot of common sense, a genuine concern for people, a strong sense of fair play, an agile mind in a fit body and a well developed sense of humour.

And as these aren't the sort of things we can discern from an application form, you'll have to go through our two-day selection process.

A copper earns every penny.

The pay is very good. Considering some of the things we'll ask you to do for it, it has to be.



CLAPHAM: An officer in a Panda Car spots a suspiciously parked van. He investigates and finds three men doing a clothes shop. He gives chase and with assistance nabs two of them. A good night's work.

At 18½ (our minimum age), the least you'll start on is £8,520, including London allowances.

If you're a bit more mature, you'll be better equipped to help us. So over 22's start on more.

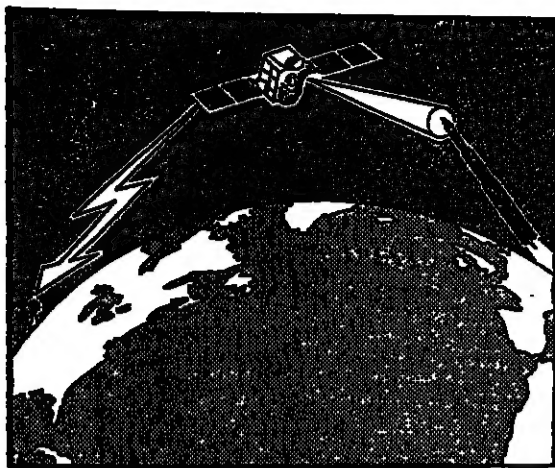
As you gain experience and make progress in the Force, your salary will keep pace. Although you can be sure the hours won't get any easier.

For further information, phone (01) 725 4575. Write to the Appointments Officer, Careers Information Centre, Dept. MD602, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG.

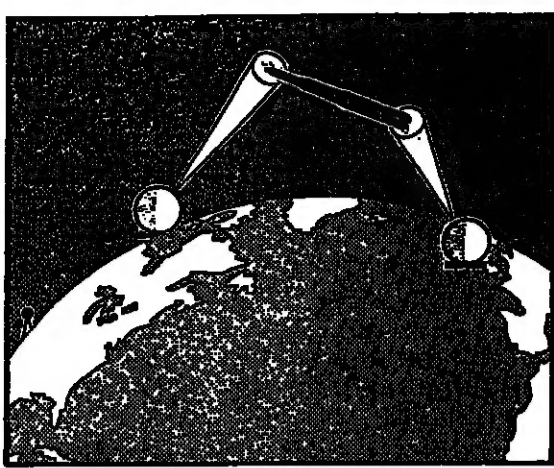


SPECTRUM

As Ronald Reagan returns to the White House, Thomas Karas, in the first of two reports, explains how improved space communications are helping American nuclear strategists to plan for a protracted war



1 US early warning satellites over the East detect the launch of Soviet missiles and signal the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) in Colorado which is immediately put on "war alert" action stations



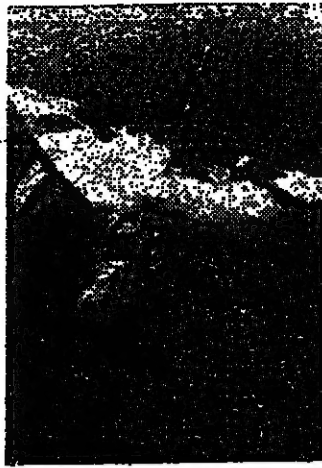
2 A curtain of radar scanners around the US stretching from Alaska to Fylingdales in North Yorkshire track their path and confirm that the rockets are heading for the United States. They also monitor war-heads fired from Russian subs in the West



3 Computers at NORAD work out how many missiles are in flight and pinpoint their targets. The three other US command posts are informed of the attack and assess the threat



4 Underneath the Pentagon, the National Military Command Centre chiefs hold an "on screen" conference with the other centres and warn the White House that it is the real thing...



5 Countersite B-52 and FB-111 bombers are ordered to take off from the Strategic Air Command HQ at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha



6 The President and his advisers board a 747 at St Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, to conduct the war scenario from the air

Countdown to nuclear war... and beyond

When Lewis Carroll's Alice stepped through the looking glass, she entered a world with a logic - or illogic - all its own. Right now, as you read this, an aeroplane called "Looking Glass" circles over the central United States. Looking Glass is the code name for the US Air Force Strategic Air Command's airborne command post. There is a fleet of such planes, but one is always in the air; it doesn't land until another takes off.

Their mission is to pass on orders to American missiles and bombers to deliver their nuclear weapons on the Soviet Union. Looking Glass is just one link in the nuclear command-and-control chain.

Imagine that tomorrow, without notice, the Soviet Union decides to destroy the United States as a military power. The US early warning satellites detect the launch of Soviet missiles and their information is transmitted by satellite to the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) inside Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. At the same time the Western Hemisphere warning satellites spot submarine-launched missiles.

Moments later, the radar curtains around the United States and extending from Clear in Alaska to Fylingdales in North Yorkshire confirm that missiles are on the way.

The Command Centre at NORAD has already sprung into action. One of its Honeywell 6000 series computers is at work calculating how many missiles are headed where. Another manages the flow of

information in and out of the mountain, sending the NORAD calculations to three other places: to the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha; to the National Military Command Centre underneath the Pentagon; and the Alternative National Military Command Centre near Fort Ritchie, Maryland.

The duty officers at NORAD and the other three command posts call a "Missile Display Conference" to discuss the information coming in. Within a couple of minutes they decide that this could be the real thing and call their superiors, moving to the stage known as the "Threat Assessment Conference".

At this stage, the Strategic Air Command has ordered its alert bombers to get ready to take off, before submarine-launched missiles, a few minutes away, can reach them. The airborne command posts of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic, Europe and Pacific take off. Within five minutes, the B-52 and FB-111 bombers are airborne.

Meanwhile, the four ground command posts have notified the White House Communications Centre of their assessments. The President joins in a "Missile Attack Conference" to decide what to do next. Persuaded that an attack is under way, the President boards his helicopter for Andrews Air Force Base, just outside Washington. He, the Secretary of Defence, and the Joint Chiefs there climb aboard a waiting Boeing 747, known formally as the National Emergency Airborne Command Post (NEACP),

known informally as "Kneecap".

The reason for all these airborne command posts is the working assumption that all the ground command posts - the Pentagon, the bunker at Fort Ritchie, the Strategic Air Command underground posts at Offutt and Cheyenne Mountain - will be demolished about 30 minutes into the war.

Even before his plane is in the air, the President has to make a hard decision: does he order the Strategic Air Command to launch its Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles or does he wait to find out where and when the Soviet nuclear weapons will explode?

Suppose the President decides to launch. The military, always with him, pulls out the "go-codes" - the secret messages that will verify to the military commanders that this is really the President and that he is really authorizing release of the Emergency Action Message.

From Kneecap, possibly via satellite, the message goes out. Now Looking Glass goes into action: under missile fields in Missouri, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Arkansas, missile launch control centres receive their orders. They're all equipped with satellite terminals in case their other communications links are cut.

Overhead cruise other SAC (Strategic Air Command) aircraft, parts of the Airborne Launch Control System. If the underground launch control centres are destroyed, these aircraft can take over the launching of the missiles below.

If communications to any of the bases have broken down, Kneecap may order the launch of certain Minuteman missiles which contain the tape recorders and radios of the Emergency Rocket Communications System (ERCS). The commanders can record the Emergency Action Message on the ERCS and the rocket-borne radios will play the message back from hundreds of miles up.

While SAC is launching the missiles and passing final target orders to the bombers, the Navy orders its submarines to prepare to launch their nuclear missiles. The Navy has ground-based low-frequency and very-low-frequency radio broadcast stations, but these too have to be considered expendable.

Always in the air over the Atlantic is a TACAMO (Take Charge and Move Out) plane which trails a long wire antenna to broadcast the Emergency Action Message via very-low-frequency radio to the submerged ballistic missile submarines. Many of the subs will be instructed to stand by for later launch orders. Others will launch missiles immediately, so as to "soften up" Soviet air defences for the approaching B-52s, FB-111s, and air-launched cruise missiles.

It would seem to be all over at this point. Nuclear war. National destruction. As the military might put it, "Deterrence has failed". Bombers and subs may seek their revenge, their "retaliatory strikes", but they'll have little to come home to.

But such is not current military thinking. According to General Richard Ellis, USAF

(Director, Joint Strategic Connectivity Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command, Director, Strategic Target Planning, Joint Chiefs of Staff): "We have come a long way since the early days of nuclear planning when we were concerned only with the initial attack."

"Today, our nuclear strategy has changed under national directive to the point where we are required to have a flexible plan, to have options available to the President, to have an enduring capability that can last for an indefinite period, and to be able to exercise control over a reconstituted force after perhaps several exchanges."

As a first step toward building a control network, the Air Force has put together the Air Force Satellite Communications Network (AFSATCOM). It has no satellites devoted solely to its purposes - its transponders (relay radios) ride on other satellites. One type of satellite with AFSATCOM equipment is the FLTSATCOM.

But how plausible is the idea of a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war? In a report to Congress, Harold Brown, Secretary of Defence under President Carter, emphasized that the new preparations for "nuclear war fighting" that he was promoting did not mean he thought we could "win" a nuclear war, but only that he wanted to persuade the Soviets that they could not win one.

It's not clear that all the uniformed military men are quite so pessimistic. For example, Lieutenant General James W. Stansberry, head of the Air Force Electronic Systems Division, was recently quoted as saying: "The idea that there was no way to win a nuclear war exchange sort of invalidated the need for anything survivable. There is a shift now in nuclear weapons planning, and a proper element in nuclear deterrence is that we be able to keep on fighting."

By the logic of the Looking Glass world, the best way to avoid nuclear war is to be convincingly ready to fight it. A Lee Lorenz cartoon in *The New Yorker* has one general say to another, "As I see it, our commitment to the peace process is only credible if our commitment to the war process is credible."

That expresses the logic of deterrence exactly. It is not enough that the Soviet Union should be threatened with unprecedented damage to its

society and economy in a nuclear war. Soviet military planners, the logic goes, are most likely to be deterred from risking war if they believe that after the first round, they will have fewer nuclear weapons left in reserve than the US does.

They should be made to believe that no matter what else happens to our society, the US will be able to continue lobbing nuclear weapons back and forth as long as they can; that no matter how much damage they can inflict on the United States, they will suffer even more damage themselves.

Building satellite communications systems that can survive a nuclear war is a demanding task. The satellites themselves might come under Soviet attack. Nuclear explosions emit intense bursts of energy across the electromagnetic spectrum - the electromagnetic pulse effect. This can damage all kinds of electronic equipment, in space or on the ground, and could play havoc with satellite com-

munications systems. And, of course, the ground segments - terminals, switching stations, land lines - of military satellite systems will be subject to the destructive blast and heat effects of nuclear weapons.

So Pentagon planners, particularly those in the Air Force Space and Electronic Systems divisions, are busy trying to cope with the threats. The FLTSATCOM satellites, for example, are "nuclear hardened" against the electromagnetic pulse effect, as are the AFSATCOM terminals.

The next generation of Defence Satellite Communications Systems satellites now being deployed is also EMP-resistant. General Electric has designed the satellite to resist the effects of nuclear weapons and Soviet radio jamming attempts.

The Lincoln Experimental Satellites LES-8 and LES-9, can relay radio signals not only from one point on the ground to another, but from one point on

the ground to one satellite to another satellite to another point on the ground.

For three years running, the Pentagon went to Congress with a proposal for the Strategic Satellite System (STRATSAT), whose sole purpose was to maintain communications during nuclear war. After the third year of rejection, the communications planners dropped STRATSAT, went back to their drawing boards, and came up with Milstar (Military Strategic Tactical and Relay).

The idea is to combine more communications services in one type of satellite. Unlike STRATSAT, Milstar will probably be in geostationary orbit like STRATSAT. It will be designed to survive a nuclear war and provide "strategic connectivity" to the nuclear forces. Major General Gerald Hendricks, vice commander of the Air Force Space Division, boasted in 1982: "Milstar is designed to be a war-fighting system. The first of its kind."

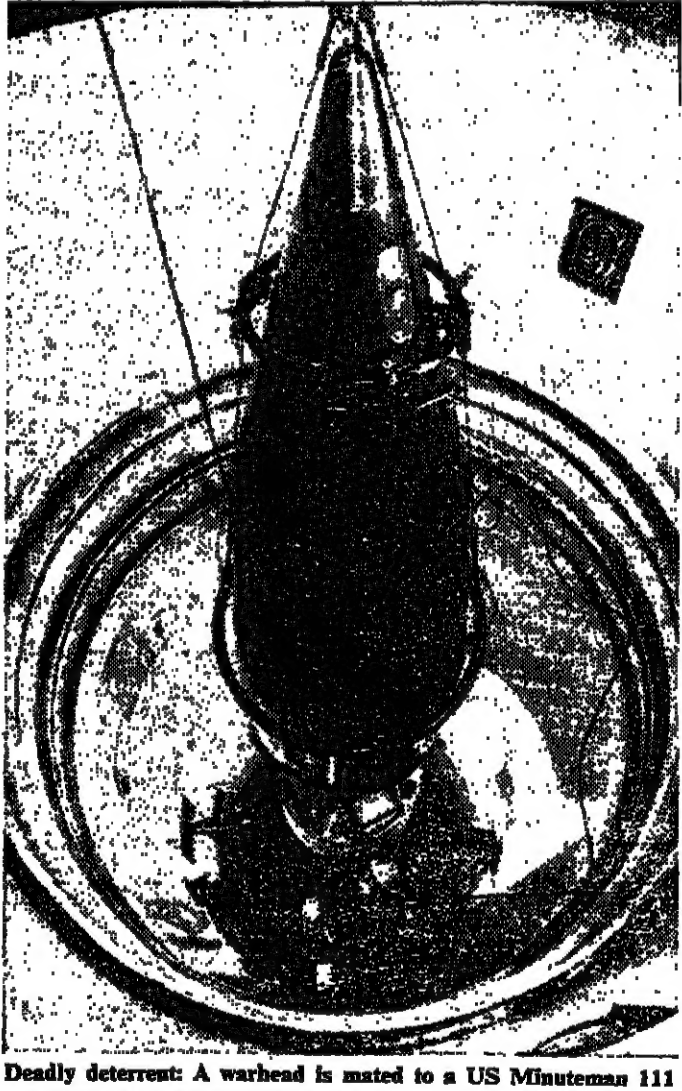
The Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is studying PACSAT - Passive Communications Satellite. In a low orbit would be a 3,000-foot chain of thousands of small spherical reflectors, less than an inch across. Although Soviet radars or telescopes wouldn't be able to spot them, US transmitters could bounce radio messages off them, sending out Emergency Action Messages to the nuclear forces.

Ideas like PACSAT are the responsibility of the Strategic Technology Office at DARPA, Colonel Charles Heimach, USAF, Assistant Director for Advanced Concepts in that office in 1981, said: "For many years people felt that the execution of the SIOF (Single Integrated Operation Plan) would be that everything was thrown at each side and the world came to an end, and so you really didn't care about the satellites."

"Well, now people are starting to rethink what might happen in a war. The problem is, you can't sign up to one scenario: the worst can happen in many different ways, and you have to prepare to deal with it."

©Thomas Karas
The New High Ground. Strategies and weapons of space age war, published today by New English Library, £9.95.

TOMORROW
Out of this world:
The space wars



Deadly deterrent: A warhead is mated to a US Minuteman 111

A plane man's guide to the flying circus

moreover... Miles Kington

An experienced traveller can be defined as someone who knows what the different classes on today's airlines mean. Most of us, to be honest, are therefore not experienced travellers, as airline class divisions are almost as confusing as British class divisions.

So here, as a service to readers, is a brief catalogue of the classes you are most likely to meet in international air travel.

Travel Class (also known as Tourist Class, Ordinary Class and Punter Class): This is the ordinary basic class of travel, which you are entitled to if you have paid the full fare. If you have paid less than the full fare, you go into a superior class. Going travel class entitles you to leg-room (i.e. room for one leg), a view of the central aisle and a personal light over head, so positioned that it shines on your scalp and casts your book into shadow.

It is advisable to go to the lavatory before boarding, because as soon as the Fasten Seat Belt sign is switched off, the cabin crew wheel forward a trolley to block your access to the toilets for the rest of the flight.

Club Class (sometimes called Business Class, Executive Class, etc): Exactly the same as Travel Class except that there is a curtain between the two. This is drawn after take-off to make the people in Travel Class feel they're missing something. What they are missing is only a free drink, and a tape recording of laughter, singing, cries of joy etc, which is switched on to

make Travel Class feel they're really missing something.

Upper Middle Class: This is a small section towards the front of the plane, reserved entirely for very famous people who do not wish to be recognized. Once word gets around the plane about the VIPs on board, everyone for the other classes goes to have a look. This class usually also contains a distinguished looking mother with a squalling brat, so that the VIPs can get no sleep. No wonder the famous people always look tired.

Middle Middle Class: This is mostly found on the largest planes and consists of rows of five seats, so that the occupant cannot reach his luggage, go to the lavatory, see a window, talk to a stewardess or take his shoes off without being very unpopular indeed. You get a very good view of the movie, though. Even if, as is normally the case, you don't want to.

Brief Case Class: The airline companies have discovered that business travellers do a lot of travelling, so they have begun to install a class equipped with secretaries, tape recorders, tickler-tape machines, photographs of their wives in gilt frames, etc. As most businessmen want only to get mildly drunk and flirt with the stewardess, this seems misplaced enterprise.

Cabin Class: This is the most exclusive class, as you get your own cabin, right at the front of

the plane, and the best view of anyone. Unfortunately, you also have to fly the plane.

Standing Class: On every plane you will find some smokers trapped in the non-smoking areas. They all drift eventually to an unused area at the back of the plane and stand there smoking with all the nonchalant guilelessness of people glimpsed inside betting shops. They are made even more guilty by stewards who cannot get past and people who think they are the queue for the toilets.

Toilet Class: Many people prefer to spend an aeroplane

flight in the privacy of their own bathroom, which is why the toilets on planes are engaged so long and so often.

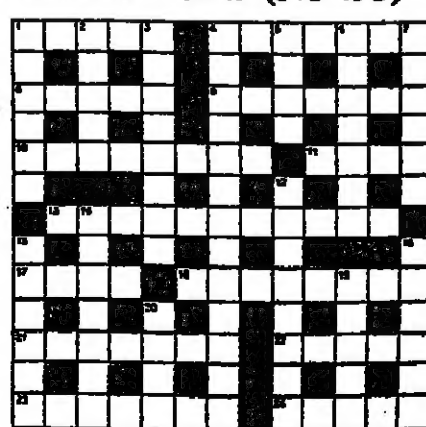
Master Class: Here you have to share with Yehudi Menuhin.

Study Class: Air travellers are divided into two main groups. Those who, when the plane comes to a standstill, stay in their seats and go to sleep - and those who jump to their feet and stand motionless, and embarrassed, for 10 minutes. These are known as standbys.

Steward Class: The only class which is actually paid to fly. Unfortunately, you also have to act as skivvy, nanny, au pair girl, waitress, cleaning lady, first aid expert, linguist, amateur psychiatrist and barmaid.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 493)

- ACROSS
1 Design form (5)
4 Necrosis (7)
8 Pasta wheat (5)
9 Hugs (7)
10 Shoe makers (8)
11 Small ponds (4)
13 Monochrome painting (11)
17 Chief (4)
18 Motherly (8)
21 W Indian time (7)
22 Aspect (5)
23 Theft (7)
24 Songlike (5)



- DOWN
1 Doctors (6)
2 Pustules (7)
3 Well-known (8)
4 Questioning (13)
5 Destiny (4)
6 Spite (7)
7 Lick (6)
12 Diddaful (8)
14 Speech interrupter (7)
15 Package (6)
16 Occult (6)
19 More pleasant (5)
20 Dotted recess (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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Groseille.

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tonight.

Madame will love
Mignons de
Filet de Boeuf Rossini.

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MONDAY PAGE

Diana Geddes looks at France in the first part of a series on the equality of the sexes in Europe

Women with savoir faire

EUROPEAN WOMEN



Part 1

A beautiful woman walking along a narrow Parisian pavement when she comes face to face with an Englishman, murmuring "Good day", and raising his hat, she steps off into the gutter to allow the woman to pass. A little later, a Frenchman greets her with extravagant flowery phrases, praising her dress, admiring her eyes, while brushing his side into the muddy gutter so that he can continue dry foot along the pavement.

The story may be a little exaggerated and a little outmoded but many French women who have reached the top in what used to be considered an exclusively male domain complain that they still feel they are flattered and charmed, but treated with a certain condescension by men. They are not quite taken seriously.

Abortion is now virtually free. New, much tougher legislation on equality at work has been brought in to allow unions to take cases to court on behalf of members, and to shift the burden of proof from employee to employer. The only jobs where the applicant's sex may now be specified are those in which a particular sex is essential for the job, such as modelling and acting.

Training opportunities for girls, although still much scarcer than those for boys, have been greatly increased. Committees have been set up to weed out "sexist clichés" from school books.

The Ministry of Women's Rights has been upgraded and given a budget of its own which, although still small, amounts to only a little over £9m this year, at least gives it real power for the first time. The ministry is in the hands of a tough, feminist militant, Mme Yvette Roudy, aged 55, who is better known for her aggressive energy and direct manner than for her charm and diplomacy.

But times are changing, and the past 20 years have seen extraordinary progress for the emancipation of women in France. It is sometimes difficult to remember that French women did not get the vote until the end of the Second World War, that modern forms of contraception were not legalized until 1967, and that abortion was not legalized until 1975.

During the past decade in particular, one male bastion after another has fallen. A woman was finally elected a member of the Académie Française, France's most exclusive "club", in 1980, and there are now female airline pilots, rugby referees, casino croupiers, ambassadors, *profes* - the highest government representatives in the *départements* - bank presidents, company managing directors, army generals, Cabinet ministers, police chiefs, and even a lord chief justice.

Their numbers, however, are still small. As in Britain, women now constitute nearly half the total



Yvette Roudy: Minister with plans to 'feminize' the language

workforce but are still predominantly in low-paid unskilled jobs. A law requiring equal pay for equal work has been in existence since 1972 but a woman's average pay remains about a quarter lower than a man's.

The armed forces, which began their so-called "feminization" 13 years ago, have now opened their doors to women in virtually all units, except the combat divisions. The elite army officer training school at St Cyr has been accepting women for five years; the air force has trained women as pilots since 1972, though not yet as fighter pilots; and the navy has been taking women on to its battleships on an experimental basis since last year.

The Government has even just appointed its first female junior defence minister and has announced that women are soon to be admitted to the army's infantry and tank divisions.

Progress in politics has been slower. There even seems to have been some regression compared with the situation immediately after the war when 42 women MPs were returned. But that was exceptional; throughout the Fifth Republic until 1978, fewer than 10 women were elected.

There are now 28 women out of a total of 491 *députés*, and 10 women out of 307 senators. In local government, the situation is not much better - women represent 14 per cent of municipal councillors and 3 per cent of mayors.

The Socialists recently tried to introduce a Bill stipulating that a minimum of 30 per cent of candidates on party lists for local elections had to be women, but the Bill was deemed to be unconstitutional and had to be dropped. It was probably just as well, as the parties were living great difficulty finding enough women who wanted to stand.

Women are nevertheless managing to break through at the top. Although the new Government contains the same number of women ministers - six out of a total of 42 - as the previous Mauroy Government, and the Barre Government of 1978, a record number of three, out of 16, have been given full Cabinet posts,

including two with responsibility for the key, traditionally "male" ministries of industry, trade and social affairs.

Lower down, attitudes are changing, but more slowly. Often it is the women themselves, particularly those who stay at home, who represent society's most conservative element.

A poll five years ago showed 59 per cent of housewives who had never gone out to work were opposed to the idea of a woman as president, compared with only 38 per cent of women who had, or used to have, jobs. The latest polls suggest that only 18 per cent of both men and women would now be opposed to a woman president.

Giscard d'Estaing was the first to create a ministry specifically for women's affairs. He was also the first to appoint a woman to a senior ministerial post, if one discounts the woman appointed for one year as health minister after the war.

Giscard came to power when things were already changing. More and more girls were staying on at school to take their *baccalauréat* before going on to university. Women now constitute 50 per cent of the university population.

The *événements* of 1968 had had a dramatic liberalizing effect on French mores and attitudes. The feminist movement was young, strong and vocal. Giscard, himself genuinely sympathetic to the liberationist cause, played on the prevalent mood.

During the seven years of his presidency 10 major Bills concerning women's rights were pushed through, compared with three in the 11 years of de Gaulle's rule, legalizing abortion, introducing equity at work, allowing divorce by mutual consent, changing the tax laws and so on.

Much of it, however, was ineffective. Abortion, although legal, had to be paid for in full, for example, and a woman who believed she had been discriminated against at work had to prove her own case before the courts. It was left to the Socialists, long associated with women's rights, to consolidate what Giscard had begun.

Mme Roudy has achieved some important results, but even some feminists now feel she is going too far in her efforts to improve the image of women. She received a bad press for her proposed "anti-sexist" Bill, based on the existing anti-racist legislation, which would make it an offence to publish an image of a woman which was degrading, demeaning or liable to provoke discrimination against women.

Mme Roudy's proposals to "feminize" the French language by introducing feminine versions of now exclusively masculine words have been greeted with no greater enthusiasm.

When asked if having a Ministry of Women's Rights was not somewhat sexist, Mme Roudy retorted: "Of course not. There are 41 other ministries looking after men's rights."

The feminist movement is virtually non-existent as a political force in



Charm and careful attention to detail

France. Always deeply divided and never as militant as their American or British counterparts, the French feminists seem to have been emasculated (if that is not too contradictory) by having a party in power that is rooting for their own cause.

But the country which produced one of the world's greatest feminists, Simone de Beauvoir, whose seminal book *The Second Sex*, was published 35 years ago, has never really been interested in women's liberation. A recent poll showed that most French women consider motherhood the most important thing for a woman's happiness, followed by life as a couple, (married or unmarried). Having a job came a poor third. *Plus ça change...*

On Wednesday

How Italian women have rebelled



Simone Veil, aged 57, was leader of the main opposition list during this year's European election, and is former president of the European Parliament. She was interned as a Jew in a concentration camp where her mother died in her arms. Her father and brother were also killed. She went on to become one of France's first women judges, then the first female Cabinet member under the Fifth Republic as Minister of Health (1974-79).

I found it difficult at first as a woman to embark on a successful career, but once I was accepted as a judge there were definite advantages. Women were a rarity. I was chosen as a minister, for example, simply because I was a woman.

But there are definite dis-

From the death camps to the courts and the Cabinet

advantages. People query your authority much more when you're a woman - that's perhaps why some women get a bit touchy and even aggressive. Men treat you with courtesy, but with a certain paternalism. Women speak more directly than men with fewer impressive empty phrases. They're less elegant perhaps, but more sincere and less pompous.



The token that every company wants to have in the boardroom

I love to look good and wear beautiful clothes, but I think I would be more credible if I were less attractive. I would be taken more seriously if I were big and strong and looked more like a man. A career in business is more difficult to begin with, being a woman, but once you prove you can produce the results, you are given an importance you would never get if you were a man. All doors are

open to you because there are so few of you at the top: all companies want a token woman on their board, their committee. Men take themselves much more seriously and don't criticize themselves nearly as much. Women seem less able to divide their lives into separate compartments: they take their personal problems into the office.

Feminine, but the minister's no feminist

Edith Cresson, aged 50, is Minister for Trade and Industry, former Minister of Agriculture, and long-standing friend of President Mitterrand. She is married with two children.

I play on my femininity and looks, but I don't think that is very important. I feel I am a minister first, not a woman. I think that, as a woman, I probably had to work harder than a man to prove myself. Still, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages - people are much nicer to you.

Sometimes I feel men are being condescending, but that amuses rather than irritates me. I am not a feminist in the normal sense but, you know, men are only irreplaceable in one area - one's private life.

PENNY PERRICK

Scenes from the TV hospitality room

On television, the role play is the thing. Which is why at 8.15 last Thursday morning I was all dressed up as a fulfilled career woman, in an unaccustomed lipstick and a silk blouse.

Jill Posener, the photographer who invented those witty graffiti postcards such as "To Volvo a son. Better luck next time", was wearing the acceptable face of feminism: a glowing schoolgirl complexion and dazzling white socks and sneakers.

Both of us were hoping to compare favourably with Mrs Yvonne Stait, the general secretary of the Campaign for the Feminine Woman, with whom we were due to appear on the BBC programme, *Taking Sides*, which goes out simultaneously on television and radio.

Somehow or other I had got it into my head that Mrs Stait was a Dolly Parton lookalike, all girlish ruffles and startling measurements. This was because I had confused her with Bettine LeBeau, the head of a rival organization called the Feminine Touch, who had not been asked to appear on the programme, perhaps because she was fully occupied in making her husband's toast.

It was Mrs LeBeau who once advocated cutting toast into heart shapes before serving, an enterprise which would not leave anyone much time to do anything else of a morning.

Although Mrs Stait's promotional literature is "in praise of femininity and the feminine woman" and states that "the female role is essentially submissive", Mrs Stait is the most unsubmitive woman you could possibly imagine. Her iron-grey hair is cut severely and short and instead of the frothy dress and ridiculous stilettoes that I had mentally assigned to her, her chosen outfit was a brisk wool suit and comfy brogues. I suspect that Mrs Stait serves her husband toast, which is cut into no-nonsense squares, with the crusts left on.

The programme, on women and work, which resulted from these strange encounters was merely the tip of the iceberg. The real dramas took place afterwards in the hospitality room. It was there that a woman company director swore that never again would she use a particular recruitment agency since its chief executive, another participant on *Taking Sides*, had publicly admitted that a woman's place was not in the boardroom.

"How can I trust someone to find staff for me?" she asked, "if he's already weeded out perfectly suitable candidates because of his own prejudices?" She was calmed down by the Avon Gentleman, an employee of the well-known cosmetic company, who worked with women, or, as he put it, "ladies" at every level. One of his jobs is to train the people who go into customers' homes and demonstrate the new range of blushers. "What is the first thing you teach them?" I asked him. "How to knock on doors properly."

I had visions of regiments of Avon ladies, before training, forgetting to take their finger off the door-chime long after it had sung out "Ding-dong"; shouting "Coo-ee" through the letterbox; or even giving the door an uncouth thump. I wonder if the Avon Gentleman would consider extending his courses to include teenage children. Post Office delivery men and all those people who ring the doorbell when you're in the bath.

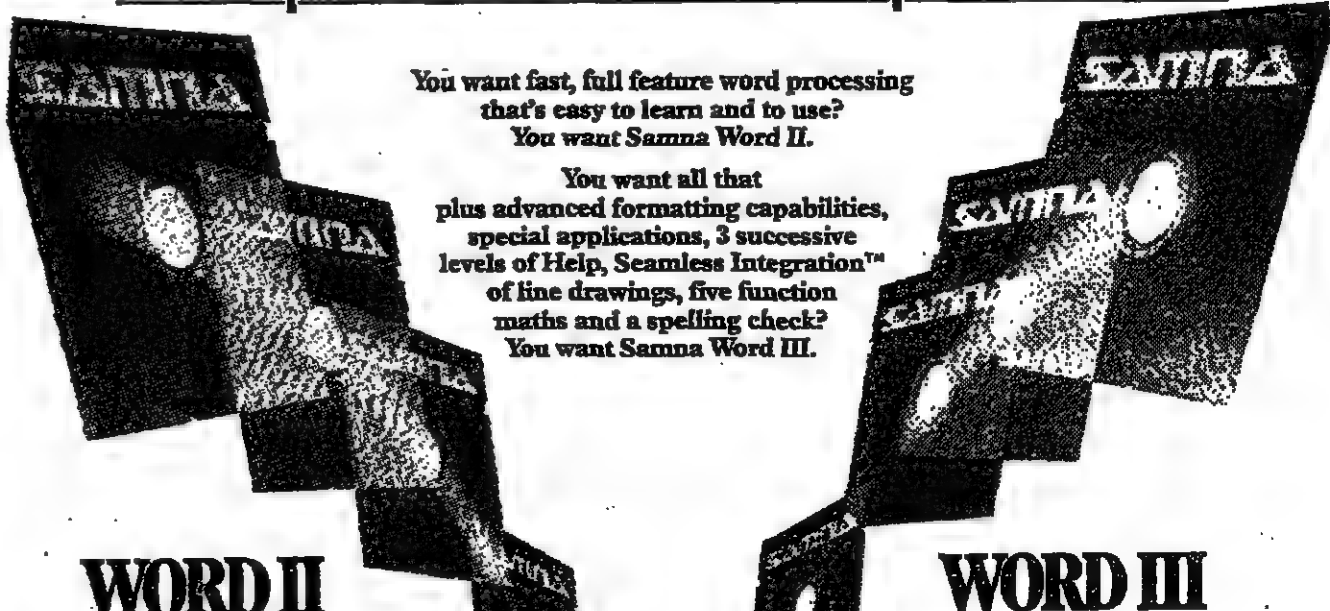
Having written three books on women and work, it does seem odd to me that so much passion is generated by the subject. People must have realized by now that working women are a fact of life like UHT milk and computers.

Yet one man on *Taking Sides* brought out the old saw about the "immorality" of women working, which made me splutter indignantly. After the programme, the man who had so enraged me said: "I'm sorry I upset you; I just wanted to stir things up."

That is not the sort of thing that happens when I am sitting safely behind my typewriter. I don't have to put on lipstick for it, either.

Pity the French feminists determined to rewrite the dictionary in the interests of equality, for they live in a country whose language has little neutral ground and every concept from le plaisir to la tristesse has been designated a gender. Yvette Roudy, the minister for women's rights, has appointed a commission to feminize professions which have, until now, always been in the masculine gender - but it is hard work and leads to anomalies. La juge looks a bit peculiar, for example. And the feminization of some words leads to confusion since it completely alters the meaning. For instance, a head of state (chef d'état) can't easily change gender because a *chefaine* d'état is a girl guide leader. I can hear mutterings that that is exactly what a female head of state seems like but I choose to ignore them.

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THE TIMES
DIARY

Defective
case

Count Nikolai Tolstoy, president of the Soviet Prisoners' Afghan Rescue Committee, condemned Lord Bethell yesterday for bringing the defecting Russian soldiers - who returned to their homeland yesterday - to Britain in the first place. Count Tolstoy said the soldiers were "the last people who should have been brought over" and Lord Bethell may now have ruined the committee's chances of getting more defecting Russians out of Afghanistan. "We knew all about these two soldiers. Our representative visited them in Pakistan long before Lord Bethell. Unfortunately they were hopeless drug addicts on opium. We now fear the experience of these men will harm our efforts to bring out about 20 other soldiers at a time when we were gaining the confidence of western governments to accept them. Lord Bethell never sought our help or advice," Lord Bethell replied that the alternative to bringing the soldiers over was to "let them rot and die... they implored me to help them and I did," he said.

Home truths

The two Russian soldiers were due to leave London today for a new home in Manchester. The move, arranged by Lady Phillimore - a White Russian who had recently hosted the soldiers for weekends at her home in Henley in Oxfordshire - would have meant living with people their own age. The elderly Ukrainian couple with whom they had been staying in Acton, west London, told my reporter Frances Welch that the two young men were desperately homesick. The soldiers, who were paying their rent out of Social Security, had become bored, listless, and sat around all day watching television, drinking and listening to Russian records. In the past few weeks the soldiers' only lifeline was the chance of emigrating to Canada, but I understand this was refused because of their drug-taking record. "The news that they could not come as a terrible blow," said the couple. Their English was limited to a few words, and although Lady Phillimore arranged for them to attend English lessons, the couple doubted they ever attended. "Their hearts were not in it - the pull home was too strong".

Cross bones

Chay Blyth's collarbone was broken not during but after the rescue off Cape Horn. Blyth was being hoisted aboard the *Kirishima*, a Chilean fishing vessel, when a wave caught him and banged him against the side, dislocating his shoulder. "The ship's doctor, who wasn't really a doctor, tried to put it back again, and in his enthusiasm broke my collarbone", a disgruntled Mr B told me yesterday from his hospital bed in Chile.

Docked pay

NUM organizers in Yorkshire now know how it feels to be on the wrong end of industrial action over differentials. Last week Barnsley area pickets, usually paid £15 a car load, demanded parity with comrades in other parts of the coalfield who, they claimed, were getting £21 a day. This piece of picketline trivia is being treated seriously by picketers representing the Yorkshire miners. They will argue in the High Court today that it proves their allegation that Yorkshire NUM is using official union funds to finance unlawful picketing.



"Each car comes with an instruction manual and Halsbury's Laws of England"

Krazy

One of the Israelis awaiting trial in Brixton prison, accused of kidnapping former Nigerian minister Umaru Dikko in July, faces a bizarre new charge. Felix Aribitol has been charged with assaulting a prison officer who was allegedly wearing a Ku Klux Klan-style mask. A Home Office spokesman admits that some officers on duty the Thursday before last made a "Halloween mask" from a white plastic bag and took turns at trying it on in front of remand prisoners. The spokesman says a prisoner - whom he did not name - attacked the officer under the mistaken impression that he was showing sympathy for the Klan; the prisoner now accepts he was wrong. My sources are not convinced. They claim the officer was also carrying a staff, another Klan symbol, and point out that Halloween was on Wednesday, not Thursday. Anthony Pearson, the prison governor, has held an inquiry and four officers have now been charged with discipline offences.

PHS

'Whoever believes Solidarity can be liquidated believes in miracles': one of Jaruzelski's most influential opponents gives an exclusive interview to Timothy Garton Ash

Poland: the fight goes on



Michnik: "Dialogue, yes - but it must be genuine"

Adam Michnik is a Polish Orwell. Like Orwell, he has turned political writing into an art. Like Orwell, he has devoted much of his life as well as his work to the pursuit of moral absolutes in politics. One of the most charismatic figures in Poland's democratic opposition, he was among the KOR (Workers' Defence Committee) activists released without trial following the July amnesty. Now he is back in his Warsaw flat, surrounded by piles of books, published officially and otherwise.

In the first major interview which he has given since his release, he criticized the Jaruzelski regime and said a personal "thank you" for western sanctions, although the threat of renewed hangs over him all the time. After the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko he felt he could no longer keep silent: "I think that to some extent we are all responsible for this murder," he said.

When he and his friends read a pseudonymous article by government spokesman Jerzy Urban which sharply attacked Father Popieluszko a few weeks before his death, "we reacted only with irony and disgust. None of us had sufficient imagination to see in that article a portent of murder. Today I think that if I had then had more imagination, and had publicly accused Urban of incitement to murder, I might have been sentenced for slander, but Father Jerzy might still be alive."

Would he then say that the Jaruzelski government is directly responsible for the murder? "I am directly responsible at least in the sense that it has educated Security Service functionaries (secret policemen) in the conviction that they can murder with impunity. In the last 10 or 15 years no functionary of the Security Service has been brought to court for violence against a citizen, so long as that citizen was a political opponent." And he went on to enumerate, with a show passion, the main cases of state violence: from the shooting of workers on the Baltic coast in December 1970 to the last victims of martial law.

The assassination of Popieluszko, he said, "is certainly the deepest shock since December 13, 1981" - when Jaruzelski declared the "state of war". The consequences are impossible to predict - as were the consequences of the reprisals against workers in Radom in 1976, which led to the founding of KOR, and ultimately to August 1980.

Michnik declined to pass judgment on Cardinal Glemp's repeated appeals for calm and order over the last few weeks. But he did offer his own ideas on the best way to preempt unrest: "The path to calm is the organization of a movement to bring the security apparatus under social control. All Poland's historical experience tells us that appeals for calm... may in practice turn out to be a cynical might well ask how a church which cannot agree on the meaning of such fundamentals as the Resurrection could possibly reach agreement on whether to ordain women. The Church of England is nevertheless embarking once more on the search for an answer, just as divided as ever it was, but with the pro-female priests lobby hopeful that some small shift of opinion their way will be enough this time."

The General Synod meets in London this week and is to debate on Thursday a request that legislation be prepared to allow women to be ordained. Half a dozen such resolutions were received almost simultaneously, the result of some discreet organization by the Movement for the Ordination of Women. In effect, the synod is to be asked to act upon the declaration of principle it adopted nine years ago, that there were no fundamental objections known to Anglicanism against the idea of women priests. It said in the same breath that the time was not right, then; opponents will ask it to say that again on Thursday. But the very passage of time weakens that case, and the weakness will be pressed hard in debate.

Those who support the case for women priests are right in thinking time has changed things, but it does not work always to their advantage. In 1975, for instance, it was strongly argued that the Church of England should not act on its own, but only in step with that wider church of which the Roman Catholic and Orthodox communions are held to be a part. The Anglican church, it was said, had the priesthood as common property with the others, and could not make unilateral alterations.

At the time it was an open question how fast the Roman Catholic Church might proceed. It is now apparent, at least under Pope John Paul II, that the time was not proceeding that way at all. Time has proved, therefore, that there is no point in delaying while Rome comes to terms with female ordination. It even appears to be the case that the Vatican now takes account of a priest's views on this issue before deciding whether he is suitable to be

he appeals to unrest - because it is not realistic to suppose that people will be calm in the face of murder. On emerging from a long incarceration, what does he find has survived of Solidarity? "Everything which is most important." What it has lost is the careerists and opportunists. It is now "a powerful movement... well aware of its long-term goals", but also conscious "that it may be a long road yet".

"Whoever believes today, almost three years after the imposition of martial law, that Solidarity can be liquidated, believes in miracles. Communists should not believe in miracles," Michnik suggested that now might be the time to form "open" as well as underground organizations. (There was much discussion in Warsaw of the possibility of forming a Committee in Defence of Legality - KOP not KOR - like the one which has already announced its existence in Wroclaw.)

He punched home the message that reason and the non-confrontational course have won in Solidarity. They would not pay back the secret police in kind. "We are not fighting for power, but only for the democratic shape of our country. Any kind of terrorism necessarily leads to moral debasement... In the Poland for which Solidarity is fighting there will be no place for such murders."

Looking ahead, "the Polish people, aspiring to independence and democracy, are faced with the prospect either of a succession of complex and arduous compromises, or of rivers of blood, from which we, as a nation, might simply not emerge alive. So long as it is still possible to seek compromise solutions we should do everything to

find them. Everyone knows today that compromise is one thing, capitulation quite another... He returned insistently to this theme. There are only two ways to solve all the accumulated, painful conflicts in Poland, he said: "Either by force or by dialogue... I am absolutely convinced that the leaders of Solidarity, whether Lech Walenski or Zbigniew Bujak, are ready for a dialogue... but they want a dialogue... that is talks between citizens, not between prison governor and prisoners." He would like to think that some broad national agreement, like those of August 1980, was still possible. But the only path to agreement is that of independent organization. The Poles must organize themselves in self-defence against people like the murderers of Father Popieluszko, and those who hired them.

I mentioned the interest displayed by some sectors of the western peace movement in dialogue with opposition activists in Eastern Europe.

"Of course we always need dialogue with people of good will," said Michnik. "But people should understand that wars do not break out because people possess guns. Wars break out because people create political systems directed towards expansion and conquest. The Germans attacked Poland and the whole world in 1939 not because they had tanks but because they had Hitler. And the contemporary moral: 'The struggle for peace only makes sense in today's world as a struggle for the respect of human rights. For me that is the test of all peace movements. If an anti-war movement does not make respect for human rights its first demand. It is not an anti-war movement. It is a pseudo anti-war movement.'"

Clifford Longley fills in the background as the issue comes before the General Synod

Why the bishops will again blackball women priests

a bishop. For some Anglicans this is an argument for forgetting all about the ordination of women, rather than "going it alone".

On the other hand, with the public having become familiar with women High Court judges, women police commanders, and women prime ministers, the argument deployed nine years ago against women filling male roles now looks extremely dated. But in the same time span, opponents have learnt not to be caught again with arguments which could be swiftly demolished as rationalized misogyny.

The sort of thing now being said by conservative theologians against ordaining women makes a fascinating counterpoint to the discussion of men-women roles and relationships in the secular sphere. What used to be called "women's lib" has begun to run out of steam, and it appears that women themselves reflect on whether all the changes of the last two decades were really as desirable as they seemed in prospect.

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, who is a deep critic of female ordination, has developed the theological argument that it is, sexually, or something like it, part and parcel of an individual's relationship to God - something the mystics have been saying for centuries. He is almost a feminist when he states that "we are all essentially feminine" in our relationship with God; though feminists would presumably not like his

conclusion: God is essentially masculine in his dealings with humans, for he always takes the initiative "and our duty is to respond". Confusion of gender identity, such as in his view would follow from ordaining women, would therefore undermine religion at its heart.

All that can be said for sure is that society is not yet by any means certain - and women as a whole appear by no means certain - that the two sexes are fundamentally the same when it comes to sexual initiatives. The pattern of the male as initiator goes deep.

Meanwhile the supporters of female ordination stand where they stood before, basing their case on justice for women. Society now recognizes that secular opportunities ought to be equal, and Christianity asserts that "in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither male nor female". The church should be more, not less, that secular society; and those women convinced of a call to the priesthood should be treated as men are, tested, trained, and ordained if qualified. The denial of that right has brought anguish to a lot of women, even driving some out of the church.

That is their case, and those who are unmoved by the thoughts of the Bishop of London on the nature of God find it irresistible. Indeed, they would counter him with the thought that both men and women are "made in the image of God", which implies a feminine element in God's

When I asked him generally about western reactions to the "state of war" in Poland, he made a quite surprising reply: "Never in the last 200 hundred years have western states and western public opinion behaved so loyally and so wisely as they do now." Poland, he explained, has a "betrayal complex". Poles feel they will always be betrayed by the West, as they were "in the period of the partitions, in the Napoleonic era, at the time of our national risings, and at the time of Yalta... Before December 13, no western person in Poland would have expected that, as a result of some political catastrophe, the West would come to our aid. At least I can say that of myself - I often spoke in this vein. So what happened surprised me - this broad and splendid movement of solidarity with Poland, of solidarity with Solidarity, of aid for Poland."

And western sanctions...? Even if sanctions were as economically damaging "as we read in *Trybuna Ludu*", he replied, "the responsibility for these sanctions lies with this (the Polish) government... As for Polish public opinion, the matter is simple: these sanctions were generally regarded as an act of solidarity with the Polish people... and if they were so conceived by western leaders, then they have fulfilled their role the whole time. It seems to me that I have to thank the policy of sanctions, among other things, for the fact that we can talk here today, that I'm sitting here in my flat and not in jail. For this defence of my colleagues and myself, I should like to offer my warmest thanks to all our defenders."

Amazingly, while in prison Adam Michnik managed to write no fewer than three books - and to smuggle them out to his publishers in the ground under in the West. "This only goes to show that there is no place under the sun where someone with a really bad character can't get by", he commented wryly.

What are his personal plans now? "I would like to be useful - useful today, in a situation which I hope requires different kinds of people, including those who are not politicians but men of letters, men of reflection and protest... In any case, prison has not brought me the conviction that we should keep silent when confronted with murders. On the contrary, I emerged with the conviction that only open, plain speaking can save one man's life, and open the prison gates for another - as it did for me." So, characteristically, he ended up talking not about himself, but about his friends and colleagues, the Solidarity activists still in prison.

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The full text of this interview will be published in the December issue of *Encounter*.

nature. There is a kind of theological deadlock here - you choose whichever side suits your prejudices - and each is truly entrenched.

What may in the end prove decisive is that nine years have not weakened the determination of those in the "anti" position, nor has it eroded their numbers. The opinion that counts here is that of devout church-goers of the conservative Evangelical and Anglo-Catholic persuasion, who are by no means less numerous or less vocal than a decade ago. And they hold over the synod the ultimate threat - a split.

It has never been clear what "anti" of the Evangelical party would do if the Church of England took the "unbiblical" step of ordaining women. A large part of the Anglo-Catholic party would probably take itself elsewhere, to found an independent church, or to join the Roman Catholic or Orthodox churches. That would leave the Church of England in a state of civil war between "anti" Evangelicals, with the remaining "anti" Anglo-Catholics, and the rest, without the balance which keeps the Church of England on an even keel.

It is not a pretty prospect; and what many uncommitted synod members will be asking themselves this week is whether the cause of "justice for women" is worth such mayhem.

Approximately one third of the active core of the Church of England - the clergy and the one and a quarter million weekly churchgoers - is actively opposed to ordaining women, and this proportion is fairly accurately reflected in the synod's membership. This happens to be exactly the proportion of the vote necessary to block the legislation, not this Thursday but when the details come back for further debate. So in the end, nothing will happen.

The supporters of women's ordination need to take a very long view, and to regard such occasions as next Thursday's debate as another gentle squeeze from which their daughters or grand-daughters may ultimately benefit. Like other questions, this is not one the Church of England is ready to answer.

because the industry is rich with ingenious publicists. Its origins are mysterious, and clearly transatlantic. The best bet is that it is an abbreviated form of hypodermic, to indicate a hypodermic injection of a narcotic drug. A hype is an obsolete term from the 1950s for a regular user of heroin. An alternative derivation from hyper, as in hypermarket, I find less persuasive. The earliest citations in the OED are from 1926, meaning a short-change artist, or, as a verb, to overcharge. These definitions cast some doubt on the etymology deriving hype from hypodermic.

Whatever the origin, hype came in, in its modern usage in the 1930s in the United States, among students, in the advertising industry, and in these great hype-factories Hollywood and Madison Avenue. I wonder if the origin could be nothing more complicated than hyperbole. Hypodermic or hyperbole, the rest of us should treat hype coldly and with pursed lips.

High on hype

Philip Howard: new words and new meanings

copies of it in advance of publication, in case the news leaks out before publication day. However, if you will sign this undertaking that no mention of the book will appear anywhere in *The Times* before publication, and if you send a cheque for £1,000, we can arrange to send you round an advance copy in a brown-paper parcel by armoured car two days before publication.

The correct answer to this form of hype is unprintable in a family newspaper.

Hype is a nasty, huckstering, PR activity, to be firmly resisted by all good literary editors; who must also not allow themselves to be prejudiced against a book by the antics of its publicists. But it is an interesting word. In the publishing world it means a publicity stunt, usually disingenuous, if not downright dishonest, intended to stimulate sales. As a transitive verb, to hype means to stimulate sales by brown-paper parcels, bribes, grotesque miniature "prezies" connected with the subject of the book, freebies, and all other such uncleanness. Angela Carter, reviewing filmstars' "autobiographies" in *New Society*: "Most PR hypes are crass, and the Poor Little Rich Girl hype is the crassest of the lot."

The meaning of hype in publishing is pretty well established, though it will continue to acquire new connotations such as brown-paper,

Vernon Bogdanor

Sorry, this won't work either

Northern Ireland's conflicting national aspirations - the British identity of the majority unionists, and the Irish identity of the minority nationalists - cannot be resolved by altering a line on the map or declaring that the aspirations of one community should be realized at the expense of the other. Peace and stability can be achieved only by the two communities agreeing to participate in institutions which allow them to work together without compromising their ultimate aims.

Recognition of this fundamental truth lies at the heart of the proposal, aired with increasing frequency as the Thatcher-Fitzgerald summit approaches, that Northern Ireland be governed through the "joint authority" of the governments of the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. It was endorsed by the New Ireland Forum and, in a different form, by the recently published report of a private and independent inquiry, chaired by Lord Kilbrandon. But joint authority is too flimsy a concept to sustain the weight put upon it. When examined, its utility collapses.

Joint authority, according to a Forum sub-committee, "is the equal sharing of responsibility and authority for all aspects of the government of Northern Ireland by the governments of Great Britain and Ireland". (My italics). Clearly any such interpretation would be anathema not only to the unionists but also to the British government, which could not possibly accept an "equal sharing of responsibility and authority" on foreign policy and defence with the Irish Republic, which is committed to neutrality. Further, this interpretation of joint authority violates the spirit if not the letter of the British government's commitment not to permit any change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority of its people.

Under the Kilbrandon proposals, joint authority would apply only to Northern Ireland's domestic affairs - those matters suitable for devolution. The authority itself would be a five-man executive, operating by majority vote and consisting of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (or his deputy), the Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs (or his deputy) and three Northern Ireland representatives, directly elected by proportional representation so as to guarantee one representative from the minority community. The authority would be responsible to the Northern Ireland Assembly, which would become the legislature of a devolved government in the province.

One's first reaction to this scheme is bound to be that it is ingenious but unworkable, a Heath Robinson contraption designed to reconcile the irreconcilable. The consti-

tutional purist might object that it is hardly possible for the Northern Ireland Secretary and the Irish Foreign Minister to be responsible to the Northern Ireland Assembly when they are in fact responsible to Commons and Dail respectively.

But there are more serious objections. For, under the guise of providing for power sharing, the Kilbrandon scheme could actually deprive the people of Northern Ireland of effective responsibility for their own affairs and make the British government the arbiter of domestic disputes in the province.

As the Kilbrandon inquiry recognizes, only two conditions are likely to be formed within the authority. Either British and unionist votes would outweigh the Irish and the nationalist; or the British, acting with the Irish and the nationalist member, would outvote the unionists. The first coalition would do nothing to assuage minority grievances and could well increase pressures for a united Ireland; the second would allow the province to be governed against the wishes of the majority living in it.

It might help to resolve minority grievances, but only at the cost of inviting as guarantor what the unionists would see as an outside protector, the Irish Republic. That would increase unionist fears that the government of the province was being transferred piece by piece to the Republic and that the constitutional requirement of consent was being circumvented.

In either case, the evils of the province would be blamed on the British government, whose vote would be pivotal. So the vast complexities of the Kilbrandon scheme would serve merely to replicate direct rule, a form of government which has produced a political vacuum in Northern Ireland to the benefit of elements opposed to reconciliation between the two communities.

The truth is that joint authority, however ingeniously it is elaborated, is fundamentally a form of colonial or semi-colonial rule. It treats Northern Ireland as a dependency incapable of self-government, but what the province so desperately needs are institutions which enable both communities to participate together in government. One reason the unionists are unwilling to concede this is the fear that the nationalists would abuse it by asking to pressure the majority into a united Ireland. Joint authority, far from showing that fear to be illusory, would serve to reinforce it.

The realities of the Northern Ireland situation cannot be conjured away by "joint authority". In Northern Ireland, above all, it is dangerous to attempt to square the circle.

The author is a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Anne Sofer

Why not a bricks and mortar board?

Remember deferred gratification? Much in vogue in the post Sunday papers of the 1960s, the phrase was a comfortable explanation of why, after 20 years of rising prosperity and universal secondary education, class differences were still so marked. The middle classes, far-sighted and optimistic, so the theory went, were prepared to go without to see their children through higher education, in expectation of greater future reward; whereas the working class, myopic and less confident, placed a higher value on ready money and encouraged their children to earn as soon as they legally could. On reflection, deferred gratification, heard afresh, sounds like a character out of *Asterix* - a sharp-eyed, upwardly-mobile Romanized Briton cannily investing his all in Latin tuition for his sons.

But the term sounds a little jaded today. For the young, any gratification has to be deferred and there need not be much of it. In a recent BBC television programme about the Youth Training Scheme in which I took part, the main grievance of the young people involved was not the money (though they certainly were not too happy with that) but the lack of either job prospects or genuine qualifications when they had finished their twelve months.

There is cant and hypocrisy on both sides about YTS. Not all schemes are bad, as Labour alleges - in fact a few are very good indeed - and the idea that British 16 and 17 year-olds, unlike those in far more prosperous countries, have an inalienable right to near-adult wages is silly. But to claim, as the Tories repeatedly do, that the scheme is the most comprehensive and imaginative in Europe is defensive boastfulness of the most embarrassing sort. In far too many cases, young people are being used as substitute labour: unsupervised, untrained, and thrown back on the dole without ceremony at the end of the year. In these circumstances they are right to feel cheated.

But listening closely to what those young people were saying, I find that "gratification" - with its implication that economic calculation is the basis of all motivation - is the wrong word. What they wanted above all was recognition - some sort of formal acknowledgement of their status in society, as adults and as potential earners. The employed have such a status; students, in a different way, do too. YTS trainees, unfortunately, feel they do not. Often, and this is the saddest thing, they pretend to their friends that they have a "proper job" and not a trainee placement at all.

As originally intended YTS was to have been for all 16-year-old school leavers, employed and unemployed, with the training element common to both. This has not happened.

Perhaps, if it had, more progress would have been made towards relating the training to a recognized national qualification. High-powered working parties have been stumbling over one another devising new qualifications for the other half of the age group - that luckier half still in full-time education. The acronyms - TVEI, CPVE, AS - fall trippingly off ministers' tongues and reverberate around the educational conferences. No such thought is given to the qualification needs of YTS trainees.

The big class divide in future will not be between those who opt for deferred as opposed to instant gratification; it will be between those whose training and experience "count" as a qualification, and those whose training and experience do not. I owe this insight to an important book published last week, *Post-Education Society*, by Norman Evans. The author, a senior fellow of the Policy Studies Institute, has devised ways in which "experiential learning" - that is, learning derived not through the formal education system, but from experience - can be converted into academic qualification.

We are not good at recognizing what people can do. The education and training system, which should be helped often does not. The school examination system works through exclusion, and what is left of the traditional apprenticeship system through rigid time-serving practices. The overall effect is to convince the majority that they are stupider, less competent and more ignorant than they are.

Meanwhile, all around us, the new technologies of fibre, chip and satellite are developing both the techniques of individualized learning and the time and the need to learn. With the honourable and now beleaguered exception of the Open University institutions are slow to recognize their significance. It would be ironic if we created a sort of black economy of learning: informal and unrecorded, free of bureaucratic obstacles but not much good as an official reference.

The well-paid jobs and positions of influence would continue to go to those with the conventional educational background and the correct certificates, while another class of people who, with access to television and cheap home computers, might have picked up a fair amount of useful knowledge and expertise, will find their competence uncertificated, and no passport to anything.

New passports are needed. *Recognising Adults as Learners* is the subtitle of Norman Evans' book. There are few more urgent priorities.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

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EMBEZZLED AID

Arguments about foreign aid always seem to generate more heat than light and today's reception of the Chancellor's likely cut in the aid budget will be no exception. In fact the crisis in Ethiopia provides an object lesson in the false premises and false practices of so much aid policy, which should not be overlooked simply because emotions have been aroused by the spectacle of so much human misery.

Dr Charles Elliott formerly of Christian Aid, would like us to believe that the West is responsible for the Ethiopian famine. How right he is, though for reasons which are diametrically opposite to those which he puts forward. The Elliott argument contends that the Marxist regime in Addis Ababa has been deprived of funds from the West because of its Soviet orientation, and has thus not been able to develop the areas which are now suffering.

The facts tell a different story, though they lead to the same conclusion of Western culpability. Between 1978 and 1982, the Ethiopian regime received one billion dollars of Western aid. What happened to the money, most of which was channelled through multi-lateral agencies which are not explicitly accountable to anybody and which, as we heard last week, tend to squabble among themselves about disbursements and whose main effect is to bolster recipient regimes, many of which are dictatorships, regardless of their internal policies?

One look at the records suggests that Western aid has helped the Ethiopian regime to finance its civil wars; or/and perhaps finance the absurd and extravagantly pretentious maintenance of the OAU whose potentates are gathering in Addis today while the rest of the world is struggling to save Ethiopian citizens from the follies and inequities of their government. Certainly Western aid has enabled the regime in Addis Ababa to pursue policies which, without such help, would have brought it down much more quickly and

saved Ethiopians from so much misery.

We have seen only too vividly that a billion dollars have not been used to pursue agricultural, social or economic policies which could have equipped the rural population far more effectively to cope with the drought. A billion dollars has provided the regime with foreign exchange, perhaps to help pay for Soviet tanks to use on its citizens and certainly to sustain conscription. It has helped the Dergue to suppress policies of private trade in favour of public monopoly; to expropriate assets, particularly American ones; to expel unpopular groups to cause major refugee problems in the Sudan.

The aid policy of the West has played into the hands of rulers such as Colonel Mengistu whose politburo now quite naturally reasserts its role as the organizer and distributor for foreign assistance. If Western aid agencies persist in giving money to rulers on the basis of the poverty of their subjects, that means that policies which persistently cause the impoverishment of local populations will in effect be rewarded though the rewards may only be visible in the amount of weapons bought or in the life style of officials in the capital. In that sense therefore Dr Elliott was right to blame the West for helping to disable Ethiopian peasants from meeting the challenge of drought, because it supported a regime whose active measures of oppression, large scale evictions and prevention of peasant agriculture have all contributed as much to this catastrophe as have the years of drought.

What is more perplexing is that the charitable relief agencies seem to have made so little of this themselves. To listen to Dr Elliott one would not gather that the regime for which he feels so concerned has destroyed 70 per cent of Ethiopian churches and Cardinal Hume in his BBC interview yesterday was surprisingly silent about this matter too, preferring the interview to be given over entirely to sentiment without any attempt to put this chronic African condition into

some kind of perspective). The Christian charities might argue that they have kept quiet about Ethiopian oppression for fear of being prevented from doing any good. In fact they have themselves become so politicized on the side of so-called "revolutionary development economics" that their demands for increased Western aid now have a hollow ring about them. When War On Want launched its campaign against world poverty, for instance, it started with a statement from its then General Secretary which asserted that poverty was explicitly linked to Western policies of development aid and imperialism. Its current General Secretary, George Gallo-way, is of the same view, on the far left of the Labour party and hoping for a parliamentary seat in Scotland.

The enormous demands of Ethiopian relief command automatic support across the political spectrum, though it is incongruous that those who call loudest for Britain to go into Ethiopia unilaterally and increase its direct aid are normally those who would decry unilateral intervention in the affairs of other states - however humanitarian the causes - and would certainly favour an emphasis on multilateral rather than bi-lateral aid flows. In a crisis they demand direct action from Britain and receive it but they do not seem to absorb the full implications of that procedure, which would be to accept that multilateral aid is misemployed and incapable of effective action.

It will thus be regrettable if the Chancellor today announces a cut in the proportion of foreign aid which is directly paid from Britain rather than those funds which filter through multilateral agencies. Western aid agencies are culpable for what has occurred in Ethiopia. Their culpability should cause Britain to review its aid policies and to concentrate most of foreign aid on bi-lateral programmes where parliament can scrutinize them more carefully and see that the funds are not being embezzled in the cause of dictatorship or otherwise abused.

THE FLICK AFFAIR

Like Watergate, West Germany's Flick affair is showing both the weaknesses and the strengths of a parliamentary democracy. The nub of the affair is the charge that the mammoth Flick concern bribed leading politicians, albeit indirectly, by contributions to party funds, in order to secure a quarter of a billion pound tax exemption. This charge should eventually be tested in court, with Count Otto Lambsdorff, the former Economics Minister, among those in the dock.

A wider implication concerns the way in which big business contributions to the funds of all the established political parties were "laundered" in order to avoid, or perhaps evade, the taxes otherwise payable on such donations. The fact that these donations were sometimes made personally - cash in plain envelopes - to leading politicians, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl, raises even larger questions about the prevailing mores of West German politics. What did Herr Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the former managing director of the Flick concern, mean when he described these payments in private memoranda as "outfitting the gentlemen in Bonn"? Herr Rainer Barzel, as president of the Bundestag the second ranking man in the Federal Republic, has already been engulfed by the scandal.

The strengths of West German democracy, which the conduct of the Flick affair has revealed, include the vigour of the civil servants, who first uncovered the wrongdoing; the energy of the free press which (as with Watergate) has confounded the government's attempted cover-up; and last but not least the integrity of those parliamentarians who have helped to expose the scandal. The weaknesses have lain so far mainly with the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats who currently form the government of the Federal Republic. To be sure, the record of the Social Democrats, who were actually in power when the Flick tax exemption was granted, is far from spotless. But it was the Christian and Free Democrats who tried to push through an amnesty earlier this year and it was the Greens and upright Social Democrats who defeated it.

Chancellor Kohl himself came through a parliamentary hearing last week relatively unscathed, partly because the Bundestag committee's terms of reference confine it to the specific issue of the Flick tax waiver. His reaction to this, as to every previous crisis in his chancellorship, has been to furl the sails, batten down the hatches and ride out the storm. However, there is a growing

feeling in West Germany, and even in the Chancellor's own party, that this reaction is both morally and politically inadequate.

It is morally inadequate because the Chancellor of the Federal Republic has a duty to reassure its citizens that they, not the captains of West German industry, decide what kind of government they should have. It is politically inadequate because the leader of the Christian Democratic Union must want to keep his party in power and the evidence of local government elections in Baden-Württemberg suggests that it is losing votes because of the Flick affair. In the longer term, the Kohl government has done the right and sensible thing by changing the law on the financing of political parties so devious "laundering" of donations from industry should no longer be necessary. But what is needed in the short term is a much clearer statement of regret and concern about the implications of the scandal. This week's Bundestag debate on the subject will provide a good occasion. Chancellor Kohl can no longer just ride out the storm. If he were to carry on ignoring the gale warnings of the press, the polls and his own party, he might find himself in the predicament of Mr Chay Blyth off Cape Horn.

FIRST THE CARROT, THEN THE STICK

Colonel Gaddafi is quite cynical in his attempt to manipulate the humanitarian feelings of the British public to obtain the release of his agents who face trial for acts of violence in this country. Having equipped himself with six British hostages at the time of the break in relations last April, he released two of them in September as a "gesture", hinting strongly that Britain should reciprocate with a similar "gesture". Since that has not worked, he has now brought serious charges against two of the remaining British prisoners, reminding us that he can "reciprocate" the approaching trial of his agents and, of course, any sentence that may be passed on them should they be found guilty.

Cynical the Colonel certainly is, but also naive. He should know that while he do indeed very much dislike seeing our fellow-citizens treated in this way, precisely for that reason Britain is never going to yield to such pressure. As Mr Douglas Hurd, then Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth

Office, said in the House of Commons on July 4 1980, "if it became known that the Government was willing to hand over people convicted in British courts of terrorist offences the dangers facing British subjects travelling abroad would be greatly increased". So, he might have added, would the dangers of more state-sponsored terrorist acts being committed in Britain. Any government which wished to order such an act would be able to tell its hit-men to disregard any risk of capture and prosecution in Britain, since it would easily obtain their release simply by arresting any passing British subject and threatening to maltreat him and/or sentence him to life imprisonment.

Mr Hurd was referring to a suggestion that Mr Christopher Sparkes, a British businessman who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in Iraq for bribery and economic espionage, should be exchanged for Salem Ahmad Hassan, who is serving a life sentence in Britain for murdering an exiled Iraqi politician in 1978. Mr Sparkes was subsequently released "on humani-

tarian grounds", but two other British subjects, Mr John Smith and Mr Donald Hagger, are still serving life sentences in Iraq. Mr Smith was convicted of bribery by an Iraqi "revolutionary court" in 1980. Mr Hagger of espionage in 1982, but in May this year Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, said explicitly and publicly that they would not be released before Salem Ahmad Hassan.

Shortly before that the Iraqi foreign minister, Mr Tariq Aziz, had complained in an interview with *The Times* of a lack of sympathy towards Iraq in the British media, but would not accept that this could have anything to do with the imprisonment of Mr Smith and Mr Hagger. This was "such a minor question that it should not affect the relations between two countries", he said.

Both Iraq and Libya profess to desire good relations with Britain. It is sad that both should show so little understanding of the way this country actually works.

US involvement in Nicaragua

From Lord Kennet
Sir, John Carlin's article about Nicaragua ("Kids who just won't grow up", November 8) and your own more judicious leader the next day do not give a very true impression.

Nicaraguans are "grown up". They have been four times invaded and occupied by the US; in the 1850s, in 1909, 1912-23 and 1927-33. After the last, the US Marines left behind them the Somoza dynasty of dictators, certainly among the nastiest in Latin American history. They are anxious to avoid a fifth occupation.

The revolution of 1979, which got rid of the last and worst Somoza, cost about 50,000 lives; the equivalent of one million to this country. Since 1981 the US has been financing and arming guerrillas, some Somocistas, some not, based in Honduras and Costa Rica; they try to capture Nicaraguan territory, and they destroy foodstocks to disrupt the economy. They are supplied by air-drops from Honduras. The loss of life is now about a thousand a year, equivalent to 20,000 for Britain.

As to those MIGs. The Nicaraguan Air Force at present has three jet fighters, which went through the Korean war. The Honduran Air Force has had twelve modern jets for some years. It got eight more this year and has eight more again on order. The US Air Force is in Honduras and trains with them. The US Army is in Honduras, and has carried out there the biggest exercises in Latin American history.

The US has mined Nicaraguan harbours. Much of this is in spite of the US Congress, and indeed of world opinion.

If Nicaragua has turned to Cuba and Russia in the last three years, it is because they have no-one else to turn to. Western Europe has been timid with political support and the EEC has cut its economic aid from \$80m in 1979 to \$22m this year.

Given all this, can the West be surprised that Nicaragua has requested from the East what it was refused by the West? The question the US Administration should now ask is whether its own policy in the last three years has not created the situation it decries.

The way to peace in this area, as in others, is for any country which is attacking another country to stop doing so.

Yours etc,
WAYLAND KENNET,
House of Lords,
November 9.

Shoes for growing...

From Mr N. R. Wilkins
Sir, Children's footwear has recently been strongly rumoured as a candidate for VAT. Whilst such a move in other cases may have painful financial consequences for the consumer, the serious consequences for health of a tax on children's footwear cannot be overstated.

The question of a link between footwear prices and foot health is not a new one. In May 1972 the then Chancellor of the Exchequer commissioned a Munro committee to consider "to what extent the price of children's footwear contributes to the incidence of foot abnormalities".

The committee concluded "that the price of children's footwear is an important factor in the context of foot abnormalities... there is a need to keep children's footwear as cheap as possible".

As a result the Chancellor continued the previous exemption from purchase tax by zero-rating for VAT purposes certain children's shoes.

All the evidence produced since then has added weight to these conclusions. The Children's Foot Health Register contains the names and addresses of shops pledged to carry adequate stocks of children's shoes in all fittings and to fit them correctly at the time of sale. We exist solely to help in the battle to maintain and improve children's foot health. This battle will be in vain if the Chancellor now ignores the findings of the Munro committee.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN WILKINS,
Administrator,
Children's Foot Health Register,
84-88 Great Eastern Street, EC2,
November 7.

... boots for yomping

From Mr P. C. Metcalfe
Sir, I suspect that Army-issue boots are not what they were (Mr Lord's letter, November 7). For example, in October, 1979, rummaging through the undergrowth in Mametz Wood, on the Somme, I found a complete Army boot. It was (and is) still in one piece, though the stitching had rotted. The nails and studs were intact.

It had lain in that haunted wood for 63 years: stamped inside was the date, 1916.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. METCALFE,
44 Sandown Road,
Stevenage,
Hertfordshire,
November 7.

Out-of-town shopping

From Dr I. C. Hilton
Sir, The local authorities of southern England will not need Mr Nicholas Baker's "grim warning" (October 5) to be aware of the aspirations of our major retailers. But the successful shopkeeper is the one who gives greatest satisfaction to the customer, and there is no easy way of weighing the impact of out-of-town development and its traffic against shoppers' interests.

Tesco, in drawing attention to the difficulties faced by the shopper parking in town, say no more than

Time to clinch Law of the Sea pact?

From the Director of the British Maritime League

Sir, The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea closes for signature on December 9. The United Kingdom is one of very few countries that have so far delayed signing, though the United States has declared that it will not sign because it objects only to part XI (out of XVII), dealing with what remains of "the common heritage of mankind" - The Area - definition as "the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction," i.e., more than 200 nautical miles from any state's coastal baselines.

The area is principally of interest for the poly-metallic nodules that proliferate over major parts of the deep seabed; these are unlikely to be of much economic importance for 25 to 30 years or more, but the United States have enacted their Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act 1980 (PL 96-283) by which they propose to provide a number of United States-led seabed mining consortia with national licences that are presumably expected to be protected in international waters by the United States Government against the jurisdiction claimed by the vast majority of the United Nations community of nations that adhere to the new Convention.

Although untrue, the United States does not consider itself a maritime nation. But by no stretch of the imagination can this be said of the United Kingdom, which is totally dependent on seaborne trade, with its vital merchant fleet, London as the world's third largest port, and the world's third largest Navy.

We have a substantial offshore industry and important fishing fleets, worldwide submarine cable responsibilities, major research and hydrographic interests. International shipping (and aviation) require freedom of navigation, security against piracy and the arbitrary

interference of nearby coastal states or hostile warships.

The United Nations Convention codifies for the first time virtually every facet of maritime law in a period when the world community is extending its use, jurisdiction and authority over the 72 per cent of the earth's surface covered by seawater. Non-contracting parties may seek to rely on current customary law and hope that this will absorb most of those parts of the Convention that they accept. But there is no certainty of that.

Other major countries that have signed no doubt feel that they can live with the deep seabed provisions if and when they are implemented, or that they can work to improve them as signatories, in a way that would be impossible from outside the treaty.

Shipping will always be far more important to the world economy than the resources of the deep seabed. In the absence of the old "Pax Britannica", or any "Pax Americana" to replace it, an internationally-accepted rule of law will have immense benefits to every maritime state, not least by facilitating the elimination of sub-standard ships and the protection of the environment by improved international standards and better behaviour at sea.

Britain and remaining doubters in the Community should certainly sign now and not follow President Reagan's ill-considered refusal to do so for most doubtful reasons: any marginal electoral benefits to him of satisfying the mining industry have no relevance to Europe.

The rest of the Convention is far too important for us to seek to ignore what we did so much to draft to suit our own principal interests.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN, Director,
The British Maritime League,
19 Bevis Marks, EC3,
November 5.

The voice of faith

From the Reverend Ian M. Ellis

Sir, In his article today (November 5) Mr Clifford Longley declares, on the subject of Prayer Book revision, that the best modern English is "still unavoidably inappropriate" and describes the Church of Ireland's new Alternative Prayer Book as containing "just the same blend of the banal and the synthetically archaic that marks the Church of England's new book".

If this revision is so inappropriate, why is it, one might ask, that the demand for copies of the APB has been such as to exhaust supplies and warrant an immediate reprint?

Again, why is it that there has been such a worldwide involvement in the revision of forms of worship?

Yet again, why is it that the Bible, as well as the Prayer Book, has been so widely revised and so widely used in its revised forms?

'Re-structured' rugby

From Mr J. Parsons

Sir, Remarkable physical fitness and extraordinary commitment appear to be two of the more admirable features of the contemporary Rugby Union game. I therefore find it hard to accept the proposition examined in David Miller's article (Spectrum, October 31) that "re-structuring" is likely to be the re-vitalizing influence which English rugby at international level so sorely needs.

Jim Telfer is surely nearer the mark when he states that it is "faults among the backs" - by which I assume he means primarily weaknesses in the basic skills - which need to be eradicated.

In a years' time, looking up to the Second World War, one remembers, amongst the English backs, not only the national talents, but also the excellent skills of T. A. Kemp (Doncaster), P. Cranmer and P. Cooke (St Edward's, Oxford), P. L. Candler (Sherborne) and G. W. Parker (Crypt School, Gloucester).

What has happened to the public schools' contributions which was so important to the game in those days? Would former rugby-playing members of the Headmasters' Conference explain to those of us who are puzzled and disappointed?

Yours faithfully,
J. PARSONS,
Catesby Farm House,
Lapworth, Warwickshire.

Harnessing the Severn

From Professor E. M. Wilson

Sir, The comments of Mr Andrew Lea, of the Avon Wildlife Trust (October 31), about the effects of a Severn barrage on the environment are so grossly exaggerated as to be easily refuted. For example, a Severn barrage at Lavenock Point - a Severn barrage would pass about half a cubic mile of seawater into and out of the reservoir twice daily. This is hardly the specification for a "festering brackish lake".

Any serious student of the environmental impact of a barrage would be well advised to read the Department of Energy's Energy Paper 46, *Tidal power from the Severn Estuary*, Vol 2, before taking Mr Lea's assertions at face value.

However, his letter does raise the whole question of how far the protection of the status quo for some

Surely the facts reveal that the old language, rather than being more adequate than the modern in expressing our faith and worship, as Mr Longley contends, also has its inadequacies - inadequacies which have been found to be so fundamental that the language of liturgy and Scripture has been revised throughout the Church.

The work of the Prayer Book revisers has not produced "banality" and "synthetic archaism", however much they may have been influenced by Prayer Book forms. Their work is worthy of higher praise than your correspondent can afford, for it truly and undeniably meets a need.

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. ELLIS,
6 Ashley Avenue,
Armagh,
Northern Ireland,
November 5.

Car ownership

From Mrs Mary Berg

Sir, While taking no view on whether or not a licence should be imposed on car radios, I cannot allow the remarks attributed to the chairman of the BBC about car ownership (November 3) to stand uncorrected.

Far from the 70 per cent of cars which Mr Young believes to be company-owned, the figure is probably nearer 15 per cent. The Department of Transport's figures indicate that 39 per cent of cars registered for the first time in 1983 were sold to companies, including car-hire firms, driving schools and so on.

The total would reach about 50 per cent if cars sold to companies from whose names it is not easy to determine that they are companies are added.

Since company cars are normally sold to private buyers after two or three years, the number of company-owned cars in the total car population must be much less than 50 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
MARY BERG,
Chief Economist,
The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd,
Forbes House,
Halkin Street, SW1,
November 5.

thousands of wild birds should be allowed to control the development of multi-purpose projects like the barrage.

While there is undoubtedly a need for further investigation of environmental effects, we must try to keep a sense of proportion. There are no other opportunities in England and Wales for major hydro-electric power development and this renewable, predictable, unpolluting energy could replace the burning of six million tons of coal per annum as well as providing its other benefits.

That surely must be a bonus which all ecologists would welcome?

Yours faithfully,
E. M. WILSON,
University of Salford,
Department of Civil Engineering,
Salford,
Lancashire,
November 6.

Unwanted out-of-town development and decaying town centres are related problems. Government-imposed restraints on the freedom and ability of local authorities to provide and operate parking space contribute to the pressures of which Mr Baker warns and are matters which he might wish to take up.

Yours faithfully,
I. C. HILTON,
University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology,
Department of Civil and Structural Engineering,
PO Box 88,
Manchester,
October 16.

Fears of cut in overseas aid

From Dr Charles Elliott and others

Sir, As members of the Independent Group on British Aid, we are horrified by reports that the Government is planning to cut as much as £160m from the budget for overseas aid in 1985. If true, this would represent a reduction of nearly 15 per cent, on top of the cut of 20 per cent in real terms that has already been made since 1979, and is equivalent to nearly three times the total annual sum raised by British overseas aid charities.

To make matters worse, the quality of official British aid has been eroded since 1979 by the expansion of the Aid-Trade Provision, and the greater emphasis given in the allocation of aid to commercial and political considerations.

It is incredible that the Government should be planning to slash the aid programme at a time when development needs have never been greater and when, as the outcry over Ethiopia clearly demonstrates, British public opinion is clamouring for more aid, not less. Any cut at all, even if less than £160m, would be a disgrace.

We hope that if the reports are true, the Minister will have the courage to resign.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ELLIOTT,
JOHN CLARK,
ADRIAN P. HEWITT,
SIMON MAXWELL,
PAUL MOSELEY,
119 Fensham Road, SW8,
November 9.

From Miss Anne Bulloch

Sir, The priest and the Levite who ignored the plight of the man who fell among thieves have never received a good press. So far as we know, however, they merely passed by on the other side; they did not cut their contributions to charity.

If the reports that further cuts in overseas aid are intended at the present time should prove to be true, we would indeed need a return to Victorian standards of care and compassion.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE BULLOCH,
1 Cranley Mansions,
160 Gloucester Road, SW7.

NCB's chairman

From Mr R. J. C. Roebur

Sir, If Mr MacGregor is sacked, ousted, or eased from the chairmanship of the NCB it will not be because he was incompetent. On the contrary, it will be because he did the job he was appointed to do. The problem is that it was the wrong job.

A world-class businessman was not needed to identify loss-making pits; the candidates have been known for years and any child could look down the list and choose the place to start cutting. But there was a need for a subtle and sensitive manager of men with the right instincts for industrial relations.

I find it frightening that we have a Government that know so little about their business and are so overborne by a zeal to crush the unions that they can make an appointment of this sort. Mr MacGregor is not to be blamed for the NCB's incompetence in dealing with the issue of pit closures. The responsibility belongs to the Government that appointed him. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. J. C. ROEBUR,
Joe Roebur Associates,
13 Great James Street, WC1,
November 6.

Conqueror's log

From Mr John S. Wright

Sir, Is not the most likely explanation of the disappearance of HMS Conqueror's operations room log, that there is yet another anti-Thatcher government servant who - knowing that the left's stupid campaign over the sinking of the Belgrano is at last foundering - stole or destroyed this document to try to embarrass the Government?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
13 Pymers Mead,
Croxted Road,
West Dulwich, SE21,
November 7.

Royal possessive

From Mr Kenneth G. Braidwood

Sir, The occasion of the Queen's gracious speech to the Lords and Commons today excellently recalls for all of us the majesty and longevity of our (unwritten) Constitution.

May we hope that by this recall the Queen's ministers will desist from the growing practice by which they demean the Constitution by referring to "my Government" and "my Minister"?

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH G. BRAIDWOOD,
15 Pembroke Court,
Edwards Square,
Kensington, W8,
November 6.

Yes Minister?

From Mr Roger P. May

Sir, Your second leader today (November 8) calls for "the setting up within government of some central unit specifically concerned with evaluating the functions of government right across departmental boundaries".

Either nature is, as usual, imitating art, or Jonathan Lynn and Anthony Jay are doing a spot of freelance-editorial work on the side, for you have outlined the Department of Administrative Affairs and the work of Hacker and Humphrey to a tee.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER P. MAY,
94 High Street,
Great Shelford,
Cambridgeshire,
November 8.

THE ARTS

Opera in New York

Glass breaking out of 'minimalism'

Akhmaten
Lincoln Center

Philip Glass's *Akhmaten* has arrived in New York, at the New York City Opera in Lincoln Center, in a production which originated in October at the Houston Opera. For the first time in many years, the fully soporific state of contemporary American opera shows signs of life, because Glass has become the focal point of vigorous, heated argument as to the worth of his music and of his operatic paganism, with opinions ranging from "feeble" to "masterly", from "pretentious and boring" to "inspired and gripping". Certainly Glass is the most individual force in American opera since Virgil Thomson.

His "operas" so far have been more music-theatre pieces than traditional operatic works: *Einstein on the Beach* (a collaboration with Robert Wilson), *Satyagraha* (about Mahatma Gandhi's early career in South Africa) and now *Akhmaten*. *Satyagraha* has been recorded, and will enter the City Opera repertoire in 1986; a two-week run of *Einstein* is being given this Christmas at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

All three operas are bound together by the musical repetitiveness for which Glass is either renowned or infamous, but *Akhmaten* differs in that it uses a fuller orchestra (without violins) in a more

traditional manner, and is more coherent as a story and lyrically apt in its music-making.

Akhmaten, however, is a distance from traditional opera. It consists of a series of scenes, or tableaux vivants, portraying the life of the Pharaoh Akhmaten, who worshipped the sun god, from his sunrise (the death of his father, and his coronation) to sunset (the destruction of his civilization), in three 45-minute acts. The highest point is achieved at the noonday centre, when Akhmaten sings the longest "aria" of the opera, his Hymn to the Sun. For the rest, there are brief ensembles and duets and some choral passages of length, but the burden falls on the orchestra and onstage pantomime, linked by spoken dialogue.

The repeated patterns of the music change harmonically, rhythmically, in speed or in orchestration, and stretch over an extended time-frame. The patterns become a type of drone bass which serves to highlight the changes when they occur. Yet the deliberately mannered nature of the composition, which sounds extraordinarily simple when set against the complexities of twentieth-century composition, is in fact cunningly wrought. *Akhmaten* shows Glass in full control of his material, dramatic and musical.

Glass and his librettists (Shalom Goldman, Robert Israel and Robert Riddell) have chosen to emphasize the infantile, physiologically and

psychologically deformed nature of the Pharaoh, and to that end Glass has set the title role for counter-tenor, David Freeman, who produced the work, depicted Akhmaten as a hermaphrodite, either clinging to his mother Ty, or his child-wife Nefertiti, or playing in the sand.

The focus of the simple settings (by Israel and Riddell) is on the eternal and the immediate at once: the everlasting Egypt of someone winning wheat, someone making mud bricks and a group of men fighting (all onstage for the whole of the opera), and the events of Akhmaten's life. In the second act, when Akhmaten banishes the priestly cult, establishes monotheism and begins construction of his sun city, Freeman indicates the building by having Egyptian make sand houses across the stage. When the priests return to overthrow Akhmaten they destroy the houses (as they in fact destroyed the city). This visual solution is brilliant in that it keeps the focus on a child's world of creation, with an adult's revenge.

The depiction of Akhmaten as a child diminishes him as both religious figure and thinker, leaving him his one moment of maturity in the Hymn to the Sun, which is the musical highlight of the opera and a composition of extended ecstatic stasis. (It recalls, in emotionality if not in musical means, several passages of ecstasy in Messiaen's *Saint Francis* opera.) At the end of the opera, after present-day tourists

have examined the sparse ruins that remain, the music recapitulates the opening, and Akhmaten returns to haunt the scene, surrounded by the continued evidences of eternal Egypt.

The production, in its conscious naïveté, is radically different from that of Achim Freyer for the Stuttgart premiere last March, which was a painter's inventive and personal response.

As Akhmaten, Christopher Robson sang with glacial purity and acted with appropriate childlike incomprehension. The orchestra, under Christopher Keene, needed more sharpness in the attacks and overlaps, which are crucial, and needed to relax into the music.

Whatever one's response to *Akhmaten*, two things are clear. One is that Philip Glass has attracted an enormous amount of attention in the United States for his stage works, and has in the process broken out of the "minimalist" shell towards a personal style of opera. The second is that he intends to devote a major share of his time in the next year or two to opera, specifically to an adaptation of one of the space novels of Doris Lessing in collaboration with the author.

Patrick J. Smith

Akhmaten will be staged at the Coliseum next summer by the ENO, first night June 17, for seven performances. The producer, as in New York, is David Freeman.



Glacial purity, childlike incomprehension: Christopher Robson as Akhmaten

Television Lyrical honesty

Why is Tchaikovsky's music so affecting? What irresistible magic draws the coach parties forth for Tchaikovsky nights and ensures a houseful of misty eyes at the end of the second act of *Swan Lake*? In *Sounds Magnificent* (BBC2), André Previn asked these questions, then justified himself to those of austere musical taste by stressing that, despite his popularity, Tchaikovsky's music is never-theless truly beautiful and demonstrates the composer's genius for lyricism.

Having thus proved that the quest for Tchaikovsky's appeal was a noble venture, Previn gave us a quick tour of the composer's private life, before discussing the major emotional hooks of the *Pathétique* Symphony in detail. Several times, he described Tchaikovsky's music as "honest", and perhaps it is necessary to know the unhappiness of a composer's sex-life before evaluating his personal distress and then proceeding to appreciate the truthfulness of his expression in his work. On the other hand, perhaps it is better to know nothing of the artist, but to allow him to communicate his experience directly through his music. Certainly, a handful of photographs and a brisk voice-over do much less to convey anguish than Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony.

This was the penultimate

programme in a series which aims to explain symphonic music to those who know little of it. Such music on television is, in most cases, very much a case of "never-mind-the-quality, feel the width". A television speaker, which is a few inches square, emits the most sublime sounds as mere sonic semolina - but they are broadcast to an audience of millions, and so the exercise is deemed worthwhile.

A gifted director of television music can make up for the poor sound quality by playing on the over-riding strength of visual stimuli: a picture can be worth a thousand notes and the listener can almost be persuaded to hear sounds which have not been transmitted. Herbert Chappell, who wrote and directed *Sounds Magnificent*, is capable of such transformations, but in this programme there were several unhappy shots - notably the picture of Previn which appeared at intervals during the analysis of the symphony. This was framed so that the conductor's arms were out of sight, and without any visual reference to the orchestra. Every now and then, when Previn was required to conduct a passage to illustrate his point, he appeared to lurch towards the camera as if falling off his chair in an empty studio.

Celia Brayfield

Dance

Pauline Daniels
Riverside

Guest appearances with the Dutch National Ballet at the Coliseum last June introduced Pauline Daniels as a dancer of remarkable clarity and distinctive personality. Those qualities are revealed more extensively in the solo programme she gave at Riverside Studios for Dance Umbrella on Friday and Saturday. Under the title *Profile*, she performs four contrasted pieces, each influenced by a different art form, which cumulatively make a satisfying whole.

Hans van Manen's *Portrait*, to Satie piano music (the dance we saw before), begins the show. With different parts of her muscular but very feminine body picked out by a follow-spot, she is revealed physically and emotionally as if in photographic close-up.

Then, with no longer pause than is needed for a quick costume change, she puts off that stern character for a frivolous, flirtatious girl involved in a relationship, at least partly imaginary, with a womanizing unseen hero. This dance, called *Sonia* and others, has a literary source, a text by the Belgian writer Kurt Kofler, read by an actor and theatrical producer, Tom Jansen, who devised and directed the dance.

Film photography pays a large part in *Gaspie*, with choreography by Helga Langen (a fellow-member, with Daniels, of the group Dansproduktie). In this, Daniels plays a street urchin. She is seen both live on stage and recorded on a screen behind; at first only one or the other, but eventually both at once, the simultaneous appearances developing into a fight between her real and filmed selves, or even between two selves on film.

In the last dance, 13, Daniels's own choreography is set in relation to music produced by Harry de Wit from his "costrumant", a grey plastic overall inside which contact microphones are sewn. His gestures cause various noises amplified by a special seat like an electric chair - but it is the dancer's body that is convulsed as if by electric charges. The result is eccentric and compelling.

The programme's title, *Profile*, is justified by the final effect of revealing, through these widely varied dances, the range and quality of a fine and distinctive artist.

John Percival

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Passion and stamina: Anne Lambton with Andrew Wilde

Judith

Citizens', Glasgow

The *Representative and Soldiers* gave Rolf Hochhuth his reputation for confronting world leaders with controversial moral questions drawn from the Second World War. This new piece does set its prologue in 1943, showing the murder of a German commandant in Russia by a young partisan, Yelena. But the main action is contemporary: an old Yelena confronts Judith, an American journalist who, now that her President is reintroducing chemical weapons, thinks to assassinate him in turn.

As a Shavian plea for such an act as the last resort of the many against "undemocratic" arrogance, *Judith* would be sensational even without the immediate shadow of a President's re-election and Mrs Gandhi's killing, and in our theatre, adult discussion of such issues is rare enough to be exhilarating. Older readers of *The Times* will remember the vigorous debate over the disclosure that the British military attaché in Berlin had plans, vetoed by the Foreign Office, to assassinate Hitler in 1939. Hochhuth mentions this extreme case; somewhat tendentiously, in this context.

How many assassinations change the world? How many

Theatre

democratic leaders, especially American Presidents, dominate policy that single-mindedly? Hochhuth has someone return that it is individuals, "three, four, seven of them who decide war: hardly an adequate reply."

In Robert David Macdonald's literate performing version, strong provocative points, red herrings, non-sequiturs and emotional pressure all appear intermittently in the long mêlée of debate. Whether or not Hochhuth deliberately batters us into perplexity, it does suggest that Judith's motives are actually emotional, not intellectual; the act is punishing, not practical. This sets her apart from her biblical namesake, who saved her city by beheading Holofernes - with his own sword. Just as Hochhuth's heroine disposes of the President with a whiff of his own poison gas triggered by remote control.

Increasing the discourse's emotional charge if not its clarity, Hochhuth makes Judith's main accomplice her brother (Andrew Wilde), a Vietnam GI half-paralyzed by American gas. He easily out-jeers the wet Jesuit (Ian Reddington) who protests that possession of "defence" weapons does not constitute aggression. Meanwhile, lest we should start feeling detached, Judith's smooth CIA fiancé (John Sommerville) approves a

war concept contained to Europe, as no one likes the Germans and since they started poison gas they deserve some back.

In fact, as usual, Hochhuth's impartial *savva indignatio* towards war is very powerful. Judith and Yelena even weirdly encounter a visionary called Tiresias (honestly), half-crazed since entombment in a mass war grave, whose attendant ravens suggest the Christian god and the Greek seer and who quotes Revelation for Judith to expound. Jehovah's Witness-style, as a prophecy of chemical warfare.

For all their hi-fi and cafetières, the characters never belong to real life. Anne Lambton, great in passion and stamina, has to play Judith's confessional last act in hysterics. Kenny Miller's typically monumental sets include an unlikely drawing room like carpeted garage and a cart that, aptly, perhaps, makes a lot of noise but cannot move.

Anthony Masters

● The production of Rolf Hochhuth's *Judith* at the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow, is a world premiere. It was incorrectly stated in our background feature on Friday that it had been first staged at the Burgtheater in Vienna. In fact, a production at the Burgtheater is planned for May 1985.

but for fluent, precise group playing that conjures up a full charabanc, a mill or Sunday hubbub at the Custom House Steps with minimal means.

But the subject of Martin Lynch's play, the spinners' brief strike in 1911, condemns it to trudge through the familiar stages of a hundred strike plays: defiance, elation, then attrition, doubt, defections and finally return to work. It claims interest because women, the "slaves of slaves", were both supremely exploited and, with an eye to their young children, nervous strikers at heart; and because what seemed like defeat led to the forming of a union branch almost at once.

In addition to doubling as the usual doggedly caricatured

bosses and their wives, and the spinners' own menfolk who are naturally dismissed as worthless, the company seizes delightfully on the strong and colourful characters at the eye of the storm, from Marie Sarah Jones's doughty ring-leader ("She'd start a quarrel in an empty house, so she would"), to Brenda Winter's wheedling flincher. Nervously approaching marriage or selflessly renouncing it, Maureen Macauley and Eleanor Methven weave two private lives with real social significance, and Carol Scanlon, catching the eye as a waiflike Catholic mother of eight, develops from comic naïveté to desperate courage.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Disturbing elation

One is perhaps beginning to get used to the idea that Huddersfield means contemporary music in November, but the festival continues to amaze by its enterprise. It is now bigger, richer, more coherently planned, and even more fully and enthusiastically attended than ever before, though still mounted with the same amiable modesty and frugality.

This year there are two presiding themes: music-theatre and Peter Maxwell Davies. They are not necessarily synonymous. Indeed, it is not until later in the week that the Fires of London will be arriving with a double bill of staged pieces. However, in concerts covering almost the whole of his career, one has been reminded time and again of how very theatrical his instrumental music often is: all those great percussion machines and heraldic trumpets in the orchestral pieces, and the sense of a purely musical theatre of inexorable progress and deep seriousness. Possibly this is just another way of saying that his music is powerfully argued, as he was ready quite simply to admit in a talk on his orchestral works. Less easy to accept was the view he expressed that the three scores we were to hear, *St Thomas Wake*, *Stone Lanyan* and *Worlds Blis*, represent an orchestral apprenticeship.

Elgar Howarth, conducting quite outstanding performances from the BBC Symphony Orchestra, proved how exceedingly potent and imaginative these works are. Davies's later symphonies may be orchestral with greater sophistication, but there is nothing tentative about the awful merry-go-round of pavan, foxtrots and urgent symphonic development in *St Thomas Wake* or the tidal

drifting similarly overcome by a more violently empowered music in *Stone Lanyan* or the colossal achievement of *Worlds Blis*, which at 40 minutes is only the mighty prelude to things that perhaps are said, even in music. Very little composed for the orchestra since Mahler's death disturbs and elates on this scale. Some apprenticeship!

Davies's real apprenticeship was represented rather by the Clarinet Sonata of 1956-57 which he wrote for himself and Birgitte to play, but which had disappeared until unearthed for this performance by Kevin Corner and Russell Medley. It is in three short movements growing in style and substance out of the judgmental meditation of the Op 2 piano pieces: the second movement scampers off (or should scamper off) as a presto, the finale is an adagio. Publication, and more performances, would certainly not shame the composer.

What happens to a work when it is performed often was shown by the Albany Brass Ensemble in an account of Davies's *Brass Quintet* that made thirty minutes pass like ten but contain as much as a hundred, so fiercely concentrating was their expert, virtuoso guidance. But the orchestral concert too was a rare experience, not only in being the first devoted to Davies but also in bringing out so much detail and in making the music work. In *Stone Lanyan* Elizabeth Parcells offered liquid cascades in the upper region, even if her lower voice was quiet, and the whole orchestra played this demanding but exhilarating programme as if they meant every bit of it.

Paul Griffiths

Bach Choir/ Willcocks

Festival Hall

With the prospect of a film of *Amadeus* looming on the horizon (reports from California suggest a confection of gargantuan proportions) to keep alive the controversy about Mozart's death, it is unlikely that his unfinished Requiem will lose either its fascination for scholars or its hold on the concert platform, where it seems currently to be every choral society's favourite.

Whether the piece will continue to be sung in Sussanah's discredited completion, or in the more recent attempts by Richard Maunder (which Hogwood has recently recorded) or Duncan Druce (yet to be heard in London, I think) is more doubtful. For such massive singings as Friday night's Bach Choir performance, Sussanah - with his ubiquitous trombone - cheerily trolling along on the bass line probably serves best, with a thickness of orchestration that complements the singing.

Nevertheless, Sir David Will-

cocks, who conducted as soberly as ever (though a sudden two-step on the podium near the end of Haydn's *Te Deum* was a moment of uncharacteristic frivolity), made some sensible choices: reduced strings in the "Recordare", and splendidly unanimous double-dotting in the "Requiem".

Among the soloists, Patrizia Kwella's piercingly white soprano did not quite match the surroundings: Catherine Wyn-Rogers and Maldwyn Davies, natural and flowing, fitted better; Henry Herford was rhythmically vague.

Nicholas Kenyon

PUBLISHING

Selling to the life

A few years ago Michael Balfour, then a publisher, contemplated opening a bookshop that would sell only biographies and autobiographies. He would not today consider any such thing and not only because he has become a successful packager. Their attraction to the book-buying public now appears on the wane.

As Philip Ziegler, himself a distinguished biographer and an editorial director of Collins, says: "There is no doubt that now sales of biography are far weaker than 10, or still more, 20 years ago. This is especially true of historical biography." Until recently, in so far as any books were sure-fire sellers in hardback, a "good" biography was likely to do well. Indeed, biographies were regarded as the last bastion of the hardback.

They have never done as well, comparatively, in paperback, and a few years ago disappointed even Penguin with their much publicized series of the "best" modern biographies - reprints mainly. (Penguin, though, are not beaten: Emma Tennant is currently editing for them a series of "Lives of Modern Women".)

Whereas the US trade paper, *Publishers' Weekly*, reports that in the States biographies are doing well, here they have definitely ceased to be a publisher's meal ticket. Ben Glazebrook of Constable, whose firm has brought out some of the most elegant lives by British writers, believes that "a good biography of a popular, well-known subject - Napoleon, Wilde, both Lawrences, etc. - is more or less bound to have some success but lesser-known subjects can sell alarmingly few copies unless there is something going for them - usually sex or scandal".

As Peter Carson of Penguin and Allen Lane, now Viking, adds, it is increasingly difficult to come up with a first-rate biography of "many of the better subjects as a good or even very good biography of recent vintage exists".

However, John Curtis, of Weidenfeld & Nicolson, insists that "a good biography is still as

good a publishing property as it ever was, although timing is all-important and what might once have been a good subject is not necessarily so for all time, e.g. Frances Donaldson's *P. G. Wodehouse*, which just missed the centenary and didn't sell as many copies as it deserved to do". Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson, of Hamish Hamilton, points out that, as biographies tend to be long, so production costs have risen and thus prices, with the result that sales have fallen.

Is the identity of the author crucial? Mr Sinclair-Stevenson submits that "there is a school of thought that a new biography of Napoleon or Elizabeth I or Dr Crippen will sell more or less whoever writes it. I doubt this. The combination of Eliot and Peter Ackroyd is probably vital and that of A. N. Wilson and Belloc essential because they're made for each other."

"The best formula for success," says Mr Curtis, "is matching the right author with the right subject, e.g. Victoria Glendinning on *Willa* or Kenneth Rose on *George F.*" Mr Glazebrook, too, aspires to "the perfect fusion of author and subject" and mentions David Cecil's *A Portrait of Jane Austen*, of which Constable sold more than 20,000 copies, plus 30,000 to a book club and to Penguin.

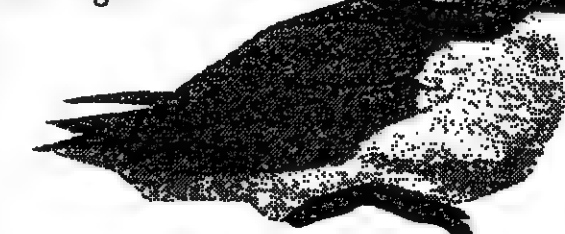
Ben Glazebrook thinks price important, £15 being the maximum if major sales are anticipated. Philip Ziegler regards price as "critically important for showbiz-type biographies". And, as Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson philosophizes, "libraries are chary of using their pitance in such high unit-cost investment, the general reader simply doesn't have that kind of money, and universities are suffering from cutbacks."

Why do publishers go on bringing out biographies if most people who need to be written about have been written about? Last word to Peter Carson: "What is still true is that a goodish biography probably can command more review space than virtually any other category of book."

E. J. Craddock

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Portfolio

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov 23 § Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization — \$	Company	Price per share	Chg last week	Green book value	P/E
100.00	Outlook press	570	+5	18.4	8.8
30.70	Oil	485	+4	18.4	7.8
100.00	Oil & Gas Press '84	470	+5	18.4	8.8
101.20	Permian	191	-10	7.7	3.7
1,000,000	Green Publishing	228	+3	17.7	7.8
3,400,000	Applied Petroleum Technologies	148	—	12.9	4.1
1,307.20	Alt. Thomson	325	+6	22.8	8.2
23.00	Life Sciences	215	+3	12.9	4.1
34.10	Liverpool	215	+3	12.9	4.1
197.00	International Energy	790	+3	13.1	1.9
94.20	Energy	790	+3	13.1	1.9
110.00	U.S. Newspapers	390	-3	7.9	3.8
13.00	West	390	-3	7.9	3.8

OIL		Price per share	Chg last week	Green book value	P/E
7,000,000	Ampco	120	+1	12.9	4.1
	Energy	42	+1	12.9	4.1
	Alt. Energy	42	+1	12.9	4.1
	Alt. Petroleum	42	+1	12.9	4.1

15.0m	Brutal Oil	37	-1
13.2m	Br Borneo	306	•
1.182.0m	Brutal	330	+2

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107.5m	Finley (Santved)	119	+5
106.1m	Gill & Duffog	159	-3
	Hammerson, Cranfield	202	-7

41.7%	Healthcare	275	-	25	8.9	21
41.2%	Technology	275	-	25	8.9	21
40.8%	Telecommunications	275	-	25	8.9	21
39.4%	Consumer Goods	275	-	25	8.9	21
38.9%	Financial Services	275	-	25	8.9	21
38.5%	Energy	275	-	25	8.9	21
38.1%	Media	275	-	25	8.9	21
37.6%	Transportation	275	-	25	8.9	21
37.2%	Real Estate	275	-	25	8.9	21
36.8%	Utilities	275	-	25	8.9	21
36.4%	Food & Beverage	275	-	25	8.9	21
36.0%	Chemicals	275	-	25	8.9	21
35.6%	Pharmaceuticals	275	-	25	8.9	21
35.2%	Automotive	275	-	25	8.9	21
34.8%	Construction	275	-	25	8.9	21
34.4%	Insurance	275	-	25	8.9	21
34.0%	Government	275	-	25	8.9	21
33.6%	Other	275	-	25	8.9	21

18.6m	Eucalyptus Pulp	445	
18.0m	Georgi Graft	135	-7
18.2m	Good Relations	555	

[illegible]

60.7m	Churchbury	705	-5
7,836,000	Clarke Nickolls	159	45
8,510,000	Control Race	80	-1

8,890,000	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	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11.8m	Marlborough	55	-14
\$,096,000	Marlboro East	118	-2
11.5m	Marlboro	104	-2

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

TEXTILES

24.8m	Alfred Tapp	381	+61	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,692,000	Andrea Stone	379	+60	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,692,000	John S. Gaudin	378	+59	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	Richard A. Lamm	377	+58	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	376	+57	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	375	+56	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	374	+55	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	373	+54	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	372	+53	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	371	+52	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	370	+51	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	369	+50	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	368	+49	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	367	+48	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	366	+47	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	365	+46	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	364	+45	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	363	+44	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	362	+43	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	361	+42	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	360	+41	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	359	+40	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	358	+39	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	357	+38	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	356	+37	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	355	+36	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	354	+35	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	353	+34	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	352	+33	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	351	+32	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	350	+31	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	349	+30	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	348	+29	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	347	+28	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	346	+27	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	345	+26	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	344	+25	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	343	+24	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	342	+23	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	341	+22	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	340	+21	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	339	+20	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	338	+19	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	337	+18	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	336	+17	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	335	+16	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	334	+15	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	333	+14	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	332	+13	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	331	+12	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	330	+11	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	329	+10	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	328	+9	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	327	+8	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	326	+7	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	325	+6	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	324	+5	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	323	+4	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	322	+3	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	321	+2	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	320	+1	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	319	0	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	318	-1	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	317	-2	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	316	-3	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	315	-4	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	314	-5	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	313	-6	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	312	-7	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	311	-8	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	310	-9	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	309	-10	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	308	-11	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	307	-12	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	306	-13	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	305	-14	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	304	-15	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	303	-16	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	302	-17	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	301	-18	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	300	-19	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	299	-20	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	298	-21	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	297	-22	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	296	-23	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	295	-24	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	294	-25	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	293	-26	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	292	-27	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	291	-28	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	290	-29	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	289	-30	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	288	-31	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	287	-32	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	286	-33	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	285	-34	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	284	-35	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	283	-36	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	282	-37	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	281	-38	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	280	-39	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	279	-40	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	278	-41	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	277	-42	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	276	-43	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	275	-44	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	274	-45	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	273	-46	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	272	-47	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	271	-48	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	270	-49	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	269	-50	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	268	-51	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	267	-52	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	266	-53	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	265	-54	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	264	-55	10.3	3.7	18.2
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5,783,000	William J. Bennett	257	-62	10.3	3.7	18.2
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5,783,000	William J. Bennett	251	-68	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	250	-69	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	249	-70	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	248	-71	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	247	-72	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	246	-73	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	245	-74	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	244	-75	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	243	-76	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	242	-77	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	241	-78	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	240	-79	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	239	-80	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	238	-81	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	237	-82	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	236	-83	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	235	-84	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	234	-85	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	233	-86	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	232	-87	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	231	-88	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	230	-89	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	229	-90	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	228	-91	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	227	-92	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	226	-93	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	225	-94	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	224	-95	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	223	-96	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	222	-97	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	221	-98	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	220	-99	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	219	-100	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	218	-101	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	217	-102	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	216	-103	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	215	-104	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	214	-105	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	213	-106	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	212	-107	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	211	-108	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	210	-109	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	209	-110	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	208	-111	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	207	-112	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	206	-113	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	205	-114	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	204	-115	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	203	-116	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	202	-117	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	201	-118	10.3	3.7	18.2
4,975,000	William J. Bennett	200	-119	10.3	3.7	18.2
5,783,000	William J. Bennett	199	-120	10.3	3.7	18.2
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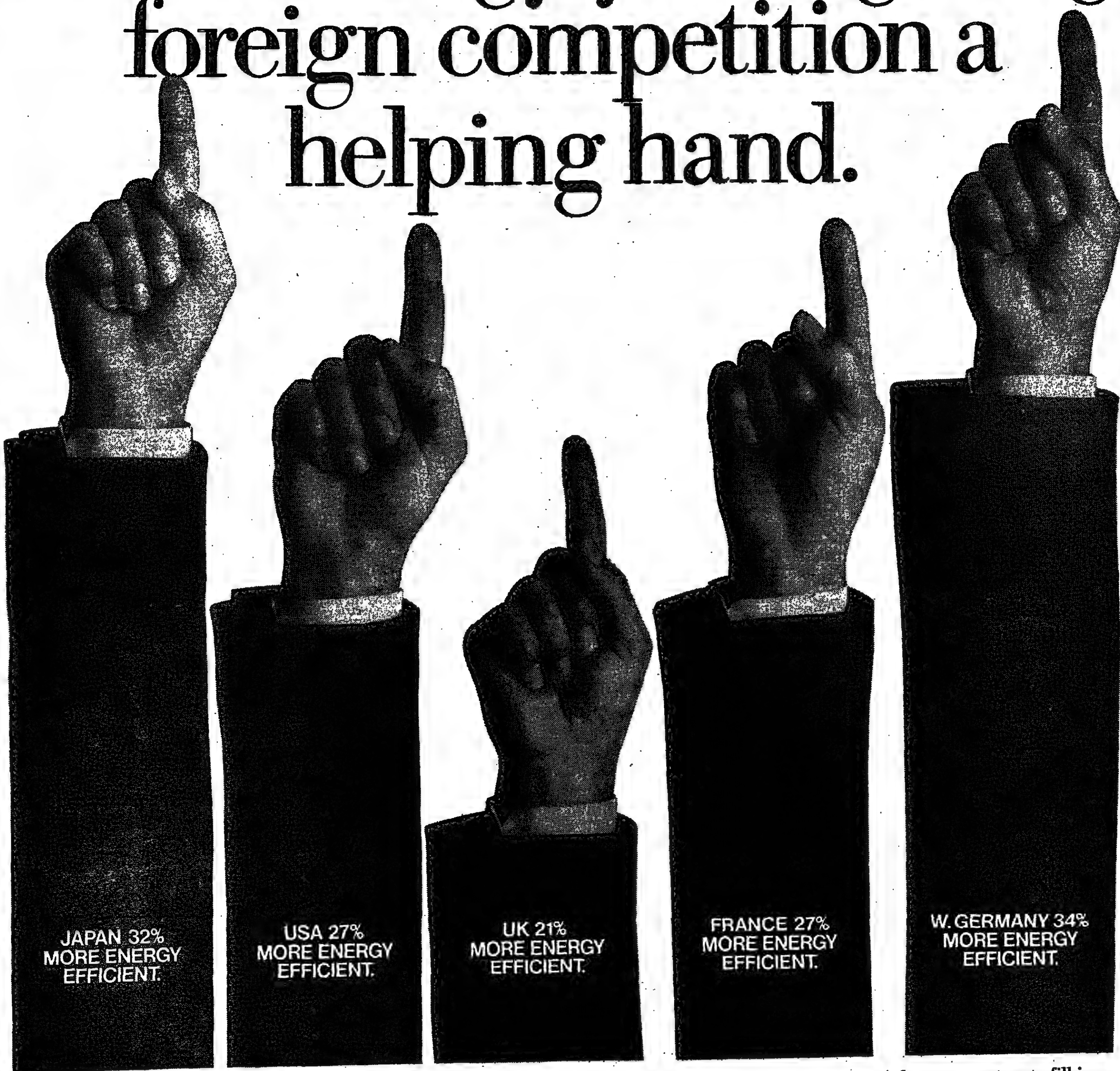
900.000	Spain (EU) 1st round	75	+1	2
123.3m	Switzerland (EU)	36	..	2
4.310.000	San Marino	80	-1	2

TODACCS						
3,970,000	BAT	271	0	-14	12.8	47 72
1,350,000	Imported	169	0	-8	11.8	71 95.1
2,620,000	Produce/MSY	102	0	-6	8.6	83 83
2,000,000						
2,000,000	Tennessee Jersey	87	0	+1	3.7	83 8.8
2,171,000	Tennessee	87	0	+1	3.7	83 8.8
1,125,000	Texas	110	0	0	7.1	85 8.0
1,125,000	Texas	68	0	0	3.8	8.8 11.8
7,354,000	Worldwide	158	0	+13	7.1	48 10.9

هكذا من الله

DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL

By not lifting a finger to save energy, you're giving foreign competition a helping hand.



How often do your tenders for overseas contracts get beaten by foreign companies?

Worse, how often do foreign companies clinch a contract right here on your own doorstep?

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TENNIS: AN AMERICAN MONOPOLY IS BROKEN AT WEMBLEY

Lendl's barrage of aces deflates Gomez

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl took only an hour and 44 minutes to beat Andre Gomez 7-6, 6-2, 6-1 in the singles final of the Benson and Hedges championships at Wimbledon yesterday. Neither had previously lost a set. They brought to an end a sequence of six consecutive all-American finals.

This was also the first time since 1980 that anyone other than Jimmy Connors or John McEnroe had won one of London's three most important men's singles titles - those of Wimbledon, Queen's Club and Wembley. Lendl, competing at Wembley for the first time, had not won a tournament since he became French champion in June.

Lendl's win over Connors in the semi-final on Saturday produced another example - there have been far too many - of diffident, excessively tolerant conduct by an umpire and a supervisor, in this case Jeremy Shales and Ken Farrar. Under a modicum of provocation, Connors taunted Lendl in terms that could reasonably be construed as an invitation to stand up and fight.

The televised version of the incident suggested that the paternal response of the officials could almost be justified. But the edited BBC recording spared us an obscenity that should have earned Connors a warning and a fine. Lendl did ask the umpire to intervene. "I'm not exactly an angel on the court," Lendl said yesterday, "but I don't think anyone should get away with yelling obscenities."

Shales knows his players and the emotional stress under which they work. Doubtless he considered that firm intervention would merely make matters worse. But that was no excuse for failing to apply the rules. The whole affair, though trivial in itself, was bad for the game - because most of it was televised confirmation of the extent to which court conduct has been allowed to deteriorate.

Yesterday Lendl conceded only 15 points in 14 service games, plus the four points he served in the tie-break. He served 15 aces: two of them at 2-3 and 15-40 down in the first set (the only break points Gomez had) and four in a row to win the eighth game. Four in a row is rare but not unique. Lendl modestly suggested that it just meant the receiver had guessed wrong four times. "Steve Denton and Chip Hooper have done it to me. Their serves are ridiculous."

In the first set, Lendl was at his best only when serving (nine aces). Gomez won the first point of the tie-break but then lost 13 consecutive points - and reacted like a pricked balloon. His concentration wandered and the confidence drained out of him. In the fourth game of the second set Gomez went back to work but by that time Lendl was playing too well for him.

In addition to his serving, Lendl was unusually impressive because of his speed about the court. Later he said he had often overrun the ball and, consequently, had hit it too close to his body. Since August he has been off 15lb. His game has been sharpened, too, by his recent interest in playing doubles.

Yesterday Lendl and Gomez (nine days older) practised together, played the singles final, and then beat Pavle Stozil and Tomas Smid 6-2, 6-2 in the doubles final. Lendl therefore won £40,640, Gomez £23,070. We already knew a lot about Lendl. But it has been pleasing to be reminded that Pancho Segura was not the beginning and end of Ecuador's tennis exports. Gomez, incidentally, prefers surfing - but cannot earn a living at it.

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SINGLES: Semi-final round: A Gomez (Ec) bt P Fleming (US) 6-3, 6-1; Lendl (Cz) bt J Connors (US) 6-4, 6-2. Final: Lendl bt Gomez 7-6, 6-2, 6-1. **DOUBLES:** Semi-final round: P Stozil and T Smid (Cz) bt M Hooper and J Soares (Br) 7-6, 3-6, 6-1; A Gomez (Ec) and L Lendl (Cz) bt G Pasarelli and E Sanchez (Sp) 6-7, 6-3, 7-5. Final: Gomez and Lendl bt Stozil and Smid 6-2, 6-2.



Lendl the speedy keeper Gomez guessing in yesterday's final (Photograph: John Voos).

Connors steals glory in defeat

If you want to become a lovable veteran tennis star, here are a few pointers to things to avoid. Do not behave with restraint and dignity. Do not politely leave things to the umpire. Do not treat a thrashing of ill-tempered abuse with gracious contempt. Do not wipe out an almost established lovable veteran with a display of superb and powerful tennis. Ivan Lendl did all that at Wembley on Saturday, in his semi-final against Jimmy Connors. He did all that and was booed off the court.

Connors was out of sorts with himself and his game. He yelled at the crowd and the line judges, and he yelled at his opponent. He yelled himself into a right old state, so much so that he missed his own serve for the game and was rolled over, as the Lendl service came in at him with Garrettsque ferocity. And yet Connors was cheered to the echo. The crowd loved Connors. He behaved badly, but bad behaviour at tennis has ceased to shock. We are no more shocked by the tears-before-tear tantrums of a tennis



Simon Barnes

star than we are appalled by a footballer pitching a few yards at a throw-it-it's-part-of-the-game. Why else would the BBC show and rebroadcast that clip of John McEnroe laying into the barley water during the Stockholm open?

No, Connors has become a lovable scamp. An impish wit. He joked at Lendl. "Don't give me the brave man stuff, buddy boy." Hardly Oscar Wilde, was it? Connors is about as impish as Boris Karloff. He doesn't like jokes as much as scoring a point. He may have lost a tennis match, but he won the crowd and went on to a second victory in the post-match press conference. Here his technique is to say nothing at all, to let the tears before-tear tantrums of a tennis

And he gets away with it, phoney charm and all. He gets away with it because his tennis can be so overwhelmingly lovely that we really do want him to be a lovely chap as well, so we cheer him the more.

On the other hand, there is something persistently unpleasant about Lendl. Partly this is because of his incredible face. In repose, if you can call a press conference, his face is misanthropic, compelling, extraordinary. On court, however, Lendl somehow looks like a gangling fool, the kind you dread will sit next to you on the Tube. He does not have the Connors talent for crowd pleasing. When Connors wastes time, he comes over as a bit of a lad. When Lendl does so, he looks like a petulant foreigner. The difference is that Lendl is a sportsman, while Connors is, to the point of nausea, a star, and on the way to becoming a lovable veteran.

On Saturday's evening, Lendl is now the better tennis player. His technique is to say nothing at all, to let the tears before-tear tantrums of a tennis star than we are appalled by a footballer pitching a few yards at a throw-it-it's-part-of-the-game. Why else would the BBC show and rebroadcast that clip of John McEnroe laying into the barley water during the Stockholm open?

Miss Maleeva pulls out

Katerina Maleeva, the 15-year-old Bulgarian who won this year's junior US Open title, has withdrawn from the Lawn Tennis Association four-week indoor circuit for women which starts today at Telford (Lewine Mail writes).

At the time she sent her entry, Miss Maleeva, sister of Manuela, has a world ranking well below the 200 mark. However, after a number of good performances, which culminated in her reaching the quarter-finals in her recent women's indoor tournament in Zurich, she is now inside the top 100 and too highly placed to derive any real benefit from playing events in this category.

Isabel Cueto, who has leapt from nowhere to 178 on the computer

HOCKEY

Sussex in south final after Laly dismissal

By Sydney Friskin

Sussex reached the south final of the county championship for the first time since 1973 after a convincing win over Buckinghamshire at East Grinstead yesterday. The match went into extra time with the scores standing at 3-3.

Unfortunately it ended on a sour note with the dismissal of Ravinder Laly, in extra time, when Sussex were leading 4-3. He did not take too kindly to being presented with the yellow temporary suspension card for dissent. In fact he knocked it out of the umpire's hand and was given the red card instead, which meant that he was sent off permanently.

Much of the afternoon's drama revolved around Laly, who could have won this match. Sussex conceded several early short corners for stick tacking but it was from open play that Buckinghamshire took a three-minute lead. Dhak scoring from Bhaji Flora's

HOCKEY

Wales let chances slip

By Joyce Whitehead

Wales came out on top with two wins and one draw in the four-team three-day tournament, which ended in Cardiff yesterday. Having beaten Japan 2-1 on Saturday, they drew 1-1 with Scotland yesterday.

Lorraine Sharp scored against Scotland and throughout played a thoughtful, game, intelligent game. Wales could in fact have beaten Scotland in the first half but let opportunities pass and allowed the Scots to take the initiative after the interval.

Fortunately for Wales, their defence was sound and the Scots almost played to their sticks. In spite of having most of the play in the second half, it was extraordinary how oblivious to the spaces the two Scottish front runners were, and none of the others seemed to have the confidence to join them. They missed an open goal but eventually

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ATHLETICS

British team take a road title

Madrid (Reuters) - Aurora Cunha, of Portugal, won the second women's world championship 10,000 metres road race yesterday in 33min 46sec. Cunha, sixth in the Los Angeles 3,000 metres final overtook compatriot Rosa Mera late in the race and went on to victory by 14 seconds.

Carole Bradford finished in 33min 25sec for third place, at the head of a pack of Britons who took the lead in the race. Debbie Peel was fourth in 33min 51sec with Carol Haigh seventh in 34min 08sec, and Britain took the team title ahead of Portugal, with the United States third.

The race was run along Madrid's central boulevard, the Paseo de la Castellana, on the first sunny day in more than a week.



Cunha: slow time

VIENNA: Women's world championship 10,000 metres final: 1. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 33:46; 2. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 33:25; 3. Debbie Peel (Great Britain) 33:51; 4. Carol Haigh (Great Britain) 34:08; 5. Rosa Mera (Spain) 34:14; 6. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 34:21; 7. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 34:28; 8. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 34:35; 9. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 34:42; 10. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 34:49.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 5,000 metres final: 1. Rosa Mera (Spain) 16:42; 2. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 16:51; 3. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 17:01; 4. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 17:10; 5. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 17:19; 6. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 17:28; 7. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 17:37; 8. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 17:46; 9. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 17:55; 10. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 18:04.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 1,500 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 4:12; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 4:18; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 4:24; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 4:30; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 4:36; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 4:42; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 4:48; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 4:54; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 5:00; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 5:06.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 800 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 2:12; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 2:18; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 2:24; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 2:30; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 2:36; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 2:42; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 2:48; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 2:54; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 3:00; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 3:06.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 400 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 1:02; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 1:08; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 1:14; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 1:20; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 1:26; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 1:32; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 1:38; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 1:44; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 1:50; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 1:56.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 200 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:32; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:38; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:44; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:50; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:56; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 1:02; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 1:08; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 1:14; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 1:20; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 1:26.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 100 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:18; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:24; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:30; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:36; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:42; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:48; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:54; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 1:00; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 1:06; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 1:12.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 50 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:08; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:14; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:20; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:26; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:32; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:38; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:44; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:50; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:56; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 1:02.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 25 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:04; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:10; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:16; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:22; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:28; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:34; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:40; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:46; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:52; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:58.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 12.5 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:02; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:08; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:14; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:20; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:26; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:32; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:38; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:44; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:50; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:56.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 6.25 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:01; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:07; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:13; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:19; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:25; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:31; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:37; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:43; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:49; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:55.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 3.125 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:01; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:07; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:13; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:19; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:25; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:31; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:37; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:43; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:49; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:55.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 1.5625 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:01; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:07; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:13; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:19; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:25; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:31; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:37; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:43; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:49; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:55.

VIENNA: Women's world championship 0.78125 metres final: 1. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:01; 2. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:07; 3. Margaret Beckett (Great Britain) 0:13; 4. Susan Whitcomb (Great Britain) 0:19; 5. Jane Burrows (Great Britain) 0:25; 6. Deborah Peel (Great Britain) 0:31; 7. Carole Bradford (Great Britain) 0:37; 8. Aurora Cunha (Portugal) 0:43; 9. Patricia Johnston (Great Britain) 0:49; 10. Lorraine Sharp (Great Britain) 0:55.

GOLF

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The Philippines overtook Britain and Ireland to finish third with a respectable 230 for 879. Britain and Ireland slipped to fourth place with a disappointing 228 for 880, while Canada jumped to fifth with a strong final two-under par 214 for

882. New Zealand finished sixth with a four-day total of 883, followed by France on 885 and Sweden on 889.

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Britain and Ireland, who have twice won this championship, ran into trouble yesterday when the British champion, Peter McEvoy, and David Gifford both returned to the clubhouse with a 74, leaving the Irish pair to fend for themselves. The Scots scored 75, but the United States and Philippines had already swept past.

CRICKET
SHEFFIELD SHIELDS: Lancashire 248, Yorkshire 247. Lancashire won by 1 run. **Worcestershire:** Lancashire 248, Yorkshire 247. Lancashire won by 1 run.

FOOTBALL
LEAGUE: West Ham 1-0 Arsenal. Second leg. **FA YOUTH CUP:** First round. Sutton 1, Brent 1.

JUDO
VIENNA: Women's world championship. First round. 1. K. Briggs (GB) 2-0; 2. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 3. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 4. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 5. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 6. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 7. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 8. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 9. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 10. M. G. (GB) 2-0.

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OSAKA: Japan 3-0 USA. Japan 15-12, 15-11, 15-11. **VIENNA:** Women's world championship. First round. 1. K. Briggs (GB) 2-0; 2. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 3. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 4. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 5. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 6. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 7. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 8. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 9. M. G. (GB) 2-0; 10. M. G. (GB) 2-0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 1: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 1:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 2: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 2:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 3: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 3:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 4: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 4:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 5: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 5:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 6: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 6:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 7: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 7:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 8: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 8:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 9: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 9:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 10: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 10:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

ROLYAL BELL SCOTCH LEAGUE: West Division 11: Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0. **East Division 11:** Scottish Fern 0, Yorko Tinto 0.

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